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SURVEY OF THE COAST.

1. *Mr. Hassler's Report to the Secretary of the Navy, "upon the works executed for the Survey of the Coast of the United States," &c. 1834.*
2. *Annual Message of Governor Davis, to the Legislature of Massachusetts, 1835.*

THE original law of Congress, authorizing a survey of the coast, was enacted in 1807, during the administration and under the special auspices of President Jefferson. Astronomical and surveying instruments of a large size were ordered from the first mechanicians of Europe, and fabricated under the personal superintendence of Mr. Hassler, to whom the survey was to be confided; but owing to the occurrence of the war of 1812, and other causes of delay, the work was not actually commenced until the spring of 1817. During that year, a preliminary base was measured, and a suit of triangles formed from it, embracing a certain district of country in the immediate vicinity of New York, terminated by a verification base at Gravesend, on Long Island; when an act of Congress, early in 1818, repealed the former law, and left the affairs of the survey emphatically "at sixes and sevens." Mr. Hassler had, very properly, fixed beneath the surface of the ground, enduring marks for the preservation of such station points as he had determined; but beyond this, and the possession of a few good instruments, there remained nothing to the United States in return for the large outlay which had accrued on account of the survey of the coast.

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Things remained in this situation until 1832, when by the exertion of some friends of science, and probably of Mr. Hassler, the subject was again moved in Congress, and appropriations were made for continuing the survey. Mr. Hassler being again placed at the head of the work, it was accordingly taken up at the point where it had formerly been interrupted, and the same principles and scale of operations were resumed.

The Report before us, besides describing in detail the proceedings of Mr. Hassler and his party, in the years 1833 and 34, enters at some length into an argumentative statement of his views in reference to the policy and utility of the survey as a great national undertaking. A variety of considerations, more or less important, are here set forth, calculated to enlist for the subject the favor of the community in general, as it had already secured the cordial good wishes of men of science. The lessons of past experience were too recent and too striking not to have taught Mr. H. how uncertain the continuance of such a work must necessarily be, while its sole dependence was the annual assent of a fastidious and ever-changing body of republican representatives: and hence the necessity, to a certain extent, of a repetition of those arguments for the continued maintenance of the survey, which were operative on the public mind at its inception. Utility is the touchstone, by which Congress are apt to try every subject that comes up for their attention; and utility, it must be, of the most plain and palpable character. It is not always sufficient that a design comes recommended by the savans of Europe, as honorable to the scientific character of our nation, or promotive of the general cause of philosophic truth. Some tangible modicum of profit must result from a given expenditure, or our pains-taking people will be disposed to frown on the enterprise. As a striking instance of the scrupulous jealousy of Congress on such points, we may refer to the act of 1832, reinstating the survey, in which a provisional clause was carefully inserted, declaring that nothing in the act shall be so construed as to authorize the establishment of a permanent astronomical observatory. "This peculiarity of the law of 1832," says Mr. Hassler, "I have always considered as intended to provoke a more direct and separate proposition for the establishment of a proper national observatory, upon a greater scale than a mere accessory to the coast survey, and properly adapted to the standing of our country among the civilized nations that have a navy, for which such an establishment is an absolute requisite."

This ingenious interpretation, by the worthy professor, of the cautious proviso, may serve as a flattering unction to his own hopes, but to others, equally ardent in the cause of science, but more shrewd in their estimate of the Yankee temperament, this clause of the act "provokes" a very different and more grave conclusion. To our homely sense, it speaks the old-fashioned language of state-rights' radicalism—jealousy of national grandeur—establishments—expense—and "light-houses of the skies." Estimating Mr. Hassler as we do, as a man of profound and varied

scientific attainment, and his services as extremely valuable to the country; believing, too, that the survey of the coast, as conducted by him, may be conducive to many purposes of collateral utility, not less important than that which is the direct aim of the work, (among which, not the least considerable, is the educating of our officers to the use and practice of instruments in geodetic and astronomic operations on a large scale,) we feel deeply interested in its prosperity, and believe that it is entitled to, and ought to receive, the increasing favor of Congress.

To ensure this favor, and to provide for its continuance in some degree of permanency, as the only basis upon which the survey can be carried on with any measure of consistency and effect, is unquestionably the problem at hand—a happy solution of which cannot be less interesting to Mr. H. than to other friends of science in America.

The first and most essential principle for the attainment of this end, will always be openness and exposition. The subject should be presented to the public mind with all frankness and unreserve, and the will of Congress fairly elicited on the principles, prospects and expenditure necessarily involved in the programme contemplated. The question, thus stated, would be;—are you willing, in this country, to carry on a great scientific enterprise, embracing in its range the most delicate and abstruse problems of geodetic research—requiring an accuracy in the triangulation of fractions of feet in sides of twenty or thirty miles—and, finally, presenting to the admiration of the civilized world a splendid scientific achievement, which, while enriching the records of philosophy, will add an enduring chaplet to your own fame as an enlightened member of the family of nations? For this, and the collateral advantages growing out of it, are you willing to pay twenty thousand dollars a year, for twenty years? Or, is it your object, merely, to have executed a rapid survey of your coast for nautical purposes—to determine the geographical positions of the principal capes and headlands of your maritime border, by astronomical observations, and join the intervals by a detailed survey of the line of the coast, and the soundings adjacent? If Congress, in their law, have contemplated only the latter plan, then it would be as disingenuous as vain to hope to proceed on any other basis, and decidedly injurious to the cause of science among us to attempt it. If the former, then have we cause to congratulate ourselves that the sanction of the country has been accorded to a project so liberal in extent and so elevated in character.

The peculiar talents of Mr. Hassler are as valuable as they are rare among us, and should be made available by the government to the widest possible extent of usefulness. His health is already infirm and precarious, as we are sorry to learn by his own account, and in the nature of things it can scarcely be expected that he will continue the efficient superintendent of the survey to its final completion. It becomes, therefore, an interesting question, on whom, or how many, shall his mantle fall? For practical skill in

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the several departments of astronomy and geodesy, exercised variously in a great trigonometrical survey of a country, Mr. Hassler is without a peer in America, and it is only by an active association with him in his field operations, that others can acquire a similar tact and skill. By frequent and liberal details of officers, the government can do much to multiply and diffuse this kind of experience in the army and navy; and properly matured, we scarcely know of any ulterior benefit accruing from the survey more truly advantageous to the interests of the country at large.

Governor Davis, whose message we have adverted to at the head of this article, laments with much reason the scarcity of scientific talent and experience in his community, requisite for the efficient prosecution of the Massachusetts survey; though for that object, if the Governor had extended his purviews beyond the boundaries of his own State, or at least as far as the precincts of the army, the appropriate talents might readily have been discovered, and in a degree fully commensurate, we believe, to the object in view. But the Governor's complaints are nevertheless well founded, in their general reference, and much will now depend on the issue of Mr. Hassler's relations with the general government, whether or not a remedy shall hereafter be provided for them.

The measurement of a base, nearly eight miles and three-fourths in length, with those standard elements, and with that microscopic accuracy which formed the principal feature of Mr. Hassler's operations in the summer of 1834, is a work of cardinal importance to the survey, and could not have engrossed too much of his care and attention. It is impossible to find in the whole country, standards of measure equally authentic with those used on this occasion; or an observer on whose fidelity and clearness more reliance might be placed. We would, therefore, be willing to assert, that any line, being the side of any of Mr. Hassler's triangles, deduced from this base, falling in any State of the Union, (not extremely remote,) might be assumed as a more certain and accurate base, or unit of statute measure, for the survey of that State, than could be obtained by actual measurement with such means as are ordinarily attainable.

But with all our admiration for *strict scientific accuracy* in a great work of this description, and concurring as we do in Mr. Hassler's position, that unless this character be impressed upon it, to the conviction of the public mind, "neither credit nor confidence will be given to it," we cannot but opine that, duly regarding the actual posture of affairs in relation to the survey of the coast, greater despatch should be given to its progress, even at some sacrifice of that scrupulous exactness which is so characteristic of all Mr. Hassler's scientific operations. His programme, too, is, in some points, rather more extended and amplified than was, perhaps, contemplated in the act of Congress, as may be inferred from the following paragraph of his Report:—

46. "The survey of the coast must evidently, merely as such already, extend land inwards, at any place until to the ridges of

hills or mountains that border the valleys emptying their waters into the sea, or the large bays and rivers ; it must present the localities of all the passages and gorges that lead to these valleys, &c. because it must contain all that is needed for the proper defence of the coast, in case of any attack whatsoever, just as much as the outlines of the coast and the soundings ; because like these furnish the guide to the navigation, so the others are the elements upon which the directions for a proper defence of the country in case of need must be grounded ; and all these elements must be so detailed, and present such a full and self-explaining picture of the country, that with the map before the eye, the military operations may be properly judged and guided in the Cabinet. It is, therefore, also habitual to join for each district a statistical statement of its natural means and resources ; it is as desirable to have these accounts of the land part as those upon the currents in the naval part of the work."

It would appear from this project, if indeed we rightly comprehend the purport of the text, that the western boundary of the coast survey might extend even to the Alleghanies, and that no less a scope was embraced by the plan, than a full trigonometrical, topographical, military, and statistical survey of one half the Union. It requires no prophet to foretell that on such a scale of operations the survey has not been, nor will it be, for the present generation at least, approved by Congress. We recommend to Mr. Hassler to revise his plan, and project it upon a more definite and reasonable scale. We recommend to him to dismiss from his mind the idea of executing a great survey of the United States, according to the precedents of Roy, Mudge, and Delambre, in England and France. These are doubtless worthy prototypes for his own ambition, but they have not been accepted as such by Congress.

We also recommend to him, (he will here pardon our boldness in respect to our true regard for his own and the interests of the survey,) the employment of a good English pen in the drawing up of his Reports. The paragraph just quoted is evidence of the necessity of this. It is not to be expected that a foreigner, however matured in his citizenship by a long residence amongst us, can excel in that knowledge of our language, which is the result only of accomplished literary attainment, superadded to native associations. A written report of active scientific operations, should be so compendious, lucid, and methodical, that even to the plainest and most desultory mind, the matter described should appear manifest and intelligible. Obscurity of phraseology may sometimes mislead to the suspicion of indirectness of design, and obliquity of style be assumed as evidence of intentional mysticism. This difficulty, we should suppose, Mr. H. might readily obviate, by employing some of the literary talent around him ; a delegation of trust which would rather illustrate than impair his own true dignity, and essentially conduce to the best interests of the survey.

We here take leave of the subject for the present, but may possibly revert to it on some future occasion.

R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MAGAZINE:—

Sir :—The accompanying remarks are sent to you for publication. The writer is actuated to this course by no feelings of prejudice against the cause of foreign missions, more than his own observations justify him in entertaining, relative to the plan of operations at the Sandwich Islands. He conscientiously believes that the American public are being made, daily, the dupes of the designing, on *this* subject.

Enjoying, as the writer hopes he does, that "*sanctity of conscience*," which "would give an equal protection, to every form of religious faith, and never suffer the authority of the civil government to be enlisted against the Mosque of the Mussulman, or the Altar of the Fire-worshipper, against the Jewish Synagogue or the Roman Cathedral," far be it from him to say aught against his neighbor, but in the spirit of candor. And, without further remark, he will merely observe, that in requesting the publication of the article in your Magazine, he places his name at your disposal; he alone would be responsible.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS IN 183—.

FROM A LOG BOOK OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

"The wish,—which ages have not yet subdued
In man—to have no master save his mood. —*Eyron*."

"Dost thou really consider this the true motive by which these men have been induced to leave their native country and seek a residence among you?" we heard a young American say to *Honoennooe*, who, with this quotation, had just concluded an explanation to a small group of his fellow islanders, of the probable why and wherefore the missionaries were so contented to remain among them.

"Aye, I do," replied *Honoennooe*, and who should better know than I, what motive actuated them? Did I not accompany a mission from your 'far off home,' where all religions are by law tolerated, and had I not been previously educated at your schools, with a view to my being of use to my heathen brethren?"

"I know not to the contrary, Islander, but tell me;—if so, why hast thou returned to thy idols again? Why is it, that so little permanent good was wrought in thee by thy instructions at Cornwall?" *

* At Cornwall, Connecticut, was a school for the education of the heathen youth.

"Stranger," answered the Indian, "I came here, after an absence of years, in your boasted land of liberty. I had seen the errors of my countrymen, and I returned to them to teach them christianity; but soon became I convinced of the true character of the missionary. Our people, who had before been happy in their *heiaus*—to whom the anger of *Pele* was more dreadful than death itself, were enjoined to put away their idols, and to worship the only living God. They were an affectionate, they were a tractable people. They obeyed the white man's voice. Soon was raised a vast *heiau*, dedicated to the service of the white man's God. Our people crowded to it; our language was next reduced to writing; printing presses were established; all things went on pleasantly; Honoennooe continued true to his new faith; but look! twelve short years have rolled away, and what are we? We are an unhappy race! It is true, some know how to read in the scriptures, yet is it only certain portions thereof, and these sectarian in their nature. Your missionaries cheat not only Hawaiian, but they cheat yourselves. They tell you many thousands of the islanders have learned to read; they don't tell you how, and that it is only detached passages of the divine revelations they can read. They say they study not to interfere in the affairs of our government. Nevertheless, did they recently advise and urge the chiefs to refuse their acknowledgment of the claims due your citizens, because the debts were contracted in the reign of a former king! They tell us to listen to them forever. If we do so, our fields go waste; but they assure, the Lord will preserve us. Behold! our plains are no longer cultivated; they are barren. Ere the vessel which first took out this curse to *Hawaii* reached our shores, these beautiful lands were covered with vegetation; now they are but a desert waste. Behold! did they not forcibly expel the Catholic missionaries from the islands; worthy men, who came among us to show us their religion? Was the manner in which they obliged them to leave, based on the principle they preached to us, 'do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you?' *Riho Riho* abrogated the ancient religion of *Hawaii* by royal mandate, yet did he tolerate all. He looked upon all mankind, as brothers in one great family.—Now, do not these men come from the land where the boast is religious toleration? Among our women, too, though the tabu is more strictly enforced than formerly, equally much of what they call iniquity, exists. But now, cunning and distrust are connected with our disposition. Yes, Hawaiian has learnt deceit! And still are all these things trifling; and because they deceive you as well as us; they send to you that they are denying themselves the luxuries of home, the associations of friendship, and all that is desirable in this world! At the same time, look at their practice! Do they not live better than the missionaries in America? * Witness their sumptuous tables, and mark, too, how they are furnished! Do they not require the native to own the tracts they publish? The native is poor

* Meaning, no doubt, all clergymen.

now ; he has money no longer ; the missionaries care not. Bring us, say they, only one *fowl*, and you shall have a tract. Sir, twice a year, our harbors are filled with your whale ships. They want provisions, poultry, vegetables. Native is poor now ; he has none. The missionaries have enough—have all ; whaler, if he buys, must give exorbitant price—missionaries monopolize. Suppose they get two dollars a dozen for fowl, do not they thus get two dollars a dozen for their tracts ? Are not all provisions thus sold, and are not all tracts thus paid for ? Yet suppose Islander sometimes does own potatoes ! Does he not put one bushel of bad ones under a half bushel of good ones, in the same barrel ; and does he not, if detected before the vessel sails, repel the charge of cheating, on the ground of his belonging to the church, and christian, he *may* cheat ? ”

“ But Honoennooc, methinks you judge hardly,” rejoined the young American. “ Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you, have you not said ? ”

“ Yes, and I have so done. I have judged impartially. As the *Samarmog* of the Moors and Arabs destroys the locusts ; so are *your* missionaries destroying us. And, says Honoennooc, and he tells Kanacka to say it too, that sooner than follow the advice of *your* missionaries, would we invoke on our heads the wrath of the great God of Hawaii ! No, my God is *Pele*. *Kirauca* is the place of her abode. *Ohiaotelani* is one corner of her house ! ”

After the dialogue had terminated, the writer of this bethought him of passing a few days among this once unsuspecting people, that he might be the better able to judge if implicit confidence was due to the reports sent to his countrymen by the missionaries ; or whether, following the dictates of his own conscience, suggested by a disinterested view of men and manners, he must give belief to the allegations made by Honoennooc.

The islands which constitute the group, called, in honor of the Earl of Sandwich, by the great *English* discoverer, are, it is well known, ten in number ; eight are inhabited. The superficial contents of the whole are estimated at five thousand and fifty square miles. They were probably discovered in 1542, by the Spanish navigator *Gaetano*. So much has been written concerning them, the character of the natives, their manners and customs, and in fact, of the great advantages pretended to be given to the Islanders, by the labors of missionaries, that nothing new can be expected at this day.

The U. S. frigate *Potomac* visited Oahu during the summer of 1832, and as her arrival was followed by great gayety on the part of the Islanders, a good opportunity was presented for seeing them under all the advantages in which a people, indulging in their amusements with as little restraint as can be, now-a-days, may be viewed. It so happened, fortunately for the writer, that he was at Honolulu in the course of this frigate's visit. It seemed a grand holiday throughout. The natives were kept busy in preparing *lu-aus*, which were offered to the officers of the ship, and strove to prove, in the absence of all *real* (whatever there might have been

of affected) gratification at the Potomac's arrival by the missionaries, from whose calling, if from no other consideration, the officers doubtless were led to expect some little kindness would be extended to members of the same human family, to say nothing of the same country, that they would omit nought to evince *their* good will. It would not have been very strange, had the officers of the Potomac visited the Sandwich Islands with feelings a little biased against these men, considering the persecutions which one of their brothers in the service had suffered at their hands; but, from the means I had of judging, such was far from the case. The whole conduct of all attached to that vessel during their stay, is a sufficient contradiction of such a charge, should it ever be urged against them. I was acquainted with several of her officers, and I believe men so perfectly open to conviction, almost against their own observations even, are seldom to be met with. Their views of the course being pursued by the missionaries will, I presume, be communicated to the world in a forthcoming and anxiously looked for work, written by a gentleman capable to the task, and who joined the ship on her arrival in Chili. As his volumes will contain every thing of interest, I consider nothing is required of me touching the present condition of a people, vastly "more sinned against than sinning." * * * *

The author of this article is sure that an erroneous opinion, as to the nature of the proceedings of the missionaries at the Sandwich Islands, is general in our country. Public and private munificence is wasted—aye, it is perverted, when bestowed upon those who profess to go forth to civilize these waste regions of the earth; to die martyrs to the interests of civilized christendom. There can be no denial of the fact that "native independence is ill exchanged for gloomy, degrading servitude to sectarian fanaticism."

The climate of Oahu is agreeable and pleasant. The thermometer at Honolulu seldom stood above 79° and never below 70°, during our visit. The soil is naturally fertile, and is capable of producing all the most valued fruits and vegetables of the tropical and more temperate regions. Nature has, in fine, done every thing for the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands.

I was present one morning, just as a party of about twenty officers of the Potomac and as many more foreign residents, set out from before the American Consulate, for the celebrated *Pari*, or precipice of *Kolan*, to attend a *Lu-au* given in honor of the former, by his majesty Kauikeaouli. Horses had been furnished, by order of the King, for so many as should wish to be present, and a more exciting occasion than was witnessed that morning, it seldom falls to one's lot to notice. A native, by royal direction, accompanied each animal running nearly abreast the whole distance, and when we arrived at the valley where the *lu-au* was prepared, took charge of the same till the ceremony was over. The entertainment was provided in native style, beneath the shade of a large arbor, and one of the tables was ornamented with a rich service of plate, a present from the King of Great Britain to Riho Riho. Madam Boki was at

the table, and showed she had profited by her observations among more enlightened nations. The company separated at a late hour, and their places were quickly filled by as many of the less noble natives as could collect within. Probably there were upwards of six thousand islanders present in the valley, and I could but conclude they were no intruders when I learnt that the mode in which a *lu-au* is got up here, is by a levy on each head of a family, of a dog or a fowl, a fish or vegetables. Nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the day. Every article used was carried a distance of several miles by hand, the natives not yet having discovered the great advantages which one would expect a road, of such a nature as Mr. S—— describes that between Honolulu and the Pari to be, would offer to a less laborious transportation of material. I returned to the village, without, however, having accomplished so great a feat as the reverend author says he saw madam —— perform. Acres of land were pointed out to me as having been in a state of beautiful cultivation on the arrival of the missionaries, but not since, and I rode to view a substantial stone wall which was being constructed, and was then completed about a mile, by female labor alone, and by the accomplishment of which design no possible benefit can accrue to any one. The laborers are such as have been accused, (I do not pretend to say unjustly,) of what *our* police reports would consider "lewd and lascivious conduct," and are sent out here by advice and consent of the people who call themselves christians, to labor in this unheard of way, as a punishment. This rule is unjust in its application—most unjust, and can but be so, be it enforced whenever it may, for some years to come, and for this reason: Hitherto all have been accustomed to live without restraint; they have known no law against a practice more common than another, and as all will continue more or less guilty, of consequence those punished must be the few who are reported by the Kauackas as a gratification of personal pique, and should no more suffer this unjustifiable treatment than should every other female on the Islands.

I have no doubt, and I think it will be generally conceded, that one cause why no greater success crowned the early efforts of the missionaries, had its origin in a mistake in the points to which they gave their first and almost undivided attention, and this is like to be a draw-back to the desired success at the Sandwich Islands.

"Prejudices, habits and customs, have been suppressed by the strong arm of authority, and although the people have submitted in silence to the enactments of their rulers, who have been merely the officiating engines of the designs of others, yet these changes, well intentioned, no doubt, have been made too suddenly, and without proper preparation.

Resistance, at the time, was in vain; but we can hardly imagine that cheerful submission will follow such arbitrary proceedings, or that the natives will not seek an opportunity to free themselves from these imposed restraints, which, had they been gradually and

judiciously enforced, would, in all probability, have insensibly prevailed among such tractable people."

In fine, there is to my mind, one great consolation, when I reflect on the impositions practised upon the unsuspecting islanders of Cook's time, and the deceit resorted to, to keep the American people in ignorance of the true course of proceedings, and that is this:

"—————There have been holy men
Who deemed it were not well to pass life thus."

OPPORTUNITY FOR THE ESCAPE OF NAPOLEON FROM ST. HELENA.

The morning of the thirteenth of August was just dawning on the gay circle, which that night had graced the hall of Sir Hudson and Lady Lowe, commemorating the birth-day of George IV, then Prince Regent; and the dark haze, which like a mantle had shrouded for many hours, nearly to their bases, the mighty mountains surrounding James' valley, was rapidly ascending to their summits, when the report of a signal gun from the Admiral's ship, almost instantly responded to by those of the surrounding posts, drew attention from the festive scene; and those who a few moments before were leading the mazy dance, now, urging their coursers to their greatest speed, were seen ascending the different winding and precipitous roads which led to and surrounded the lowly dwelling of the exiled Emperor. A frigate and a small gun brig had slipped from their moorings, and the next instant, under a crowd of canvass, steering contrary courses, were standing out of the roadstead. The surprise created by these sudden movements was almost instantly relieved by the appearance of a low, black ship, gently gliding from behind the projecting point, and bearing down under her three topsails to the little brig, now nearly within gun-shot; a few moments sufficed to bring them together—a boat was seen to pass—an hour elapsed—the low, black ship then spread her swelling canvass to the increasing breeze, and the evening of that day, whose morning opened on such a busy scene, beheld her sink beyond the horizon. Curiosity for a day or two continued; all questions were evaded; and at last, despairing of being gratified, sunk into indifference, and all appeared forgotten. A year or two after, I revisited "my own, my native land," when in a small company, accidentally mentioning the foregoing occurrence, I received the following account from one who proved to be the most conspicuous actor. I give it nearly in his own words, and the interest it excited in me, who was a witness of what I have already described, induced a belief that it might not be unacceptable to others.

On the twelfth August, 18—, returning from India, we made the Island of St. Helena; the thick haze which enveloped it, prevented our seeing the land until close aboard: at that time, the curtain which screened it from our view gradually arose, until it rested on the summits of the highest mountains. The picture now presented was sublime, and deeply interesting: on the left, Longwood, the residence of Napoleon, with the small white tents of his guard sprinkled around; on the right, the lofty mountain, with its summit and signal tower enveloped in the haze; in front, the rugged, precipitous rocks, descending to the ocean, the murmur of whose waves, gently rippling on the shore, seemed to infuse their own calm into the bosoms of the hardy tars, who were listlessly gazing on the surrounding scene, and descanting on the various fortunes of the fallen Emperor. The evening closed in; the lights were waving through the mansion of Longwood; the tents were no longer visible; darkness and tranquillity reigned. So absorbed had we all become, that not until this moment had any one noticed how very near we had approached the rock; to use a sailor's expression, you might almost have "chucked a biscuit on shore." A short calm was succeeded by a light air from the Island, which rendered our situation, before unpleasant, now perfectly secure; and once more the minds of all seemed to revert to him, the lonely prisoner on this lonely rock. It was evident we had not been discovered on our approach; the night had just closed in, the breeze would freshen as we receded from the land, and the morning sun might rise on our gallant little bark, bearing the rescued exile to

"The land of the free, and the home of the brave."

The impulse was irresistible; the sailors were called aft—the practicability of effecting the object in a few words explained, and the half-consenting crew requested a few moments to make up their minds. To bring their resolution to the sticking point, a dram was administered to each, and ten thousand dollars to be equally distributed, the moment *he* touched the deck. They retired to consult; the quarter boat was cleared away, every thing prepared, and with a throbbing and anxious heart, I awaited their decision. It was a moment of such intense, absorbing feeling, that the returning steps of the men were not noticed until within a few feet.

"Well, my brave fellows," said I, in a whisper, (as if dreading to awake 'the slumber of the silent tide,') "go boldly, yet cautiously on; remember, if discovered, you came on shore for assistance to rescue a vessel close in upon the rocks; but you will not be seen; hasten him down; not a moment is to be lost; boundless wealth and never fading glory will be your reward—away! away!"

So great had been my excitement, so certain was I of their acquiescence, that when the words, "We cannot go," fell upon my ear, they pressed also like a load upon the heart; and it was some moments before I could command voice enough to order the cowards forward.

One after another, the lights were extinguished at Longwood ; the night dragged heavily along : we were found three or four miles from the land, when the first dawn of morning was ushered in by the roaring of a cannon, from the signal-post almost over our heads, answered by others from different points, and shortly after officers were seen galloping towards the mansion. All appeared bustle on shore, and we soon found, by the approach of a little man-of-war brig, that equal activity was on the ocean. A shot whizzed over us, and we bore down ; a boat came alongside, I was ordered in, and conducted on board. "Walk into the cabin, Sir." I descended. On a sofa, at the after part of it, reclined a handsome young officer, full dressed, even to the buckles in his shoes, who demanded, on my entrance, in rather a sleepy tone, "Where are you from, Sir?"

"India."

"When did you arrive?"

"Yesterday, late in the afternoon."

Throwing one foot carelessly from the sofa, he exclaimed, "That is impossible ; you were not seen from the signal-post at noon ; which of his Majesty's ships boarded you in the offing?"

"I have not seen any."

"Sir, that cannot be ; the ship on the windward station must have boarded you."

"I regret, Sir, you should think proper to doubt my assertions ; had my men acted as they were urged to do, I should, most probably, have been relieved from this unpleasant interview."

With a little more animation he said, "How so, Sir?"

I had gone too far to recede, and there was also an open, noble expression in his countenance, which invited confidence, and seemed to say, go on : I did so. "I should probably have had Napoleon on board, and been far beyond your reach."

Springing from the sofa, with extended hand and speaking eye, he exclaimed, "Would you, by G—."

Taking the proffered hand, I reiterated his words, "I would, by G—."

"Then sit down," said he, (the first time, by the way, he had shown that attention,) "and tell me how you had arranged—what were your plans—every thing."

I repeated what you have already heard, interrupted once or twice, near the close of my narrative, by the words "rascals!"—"cowards!"

On concluding, he looked me steadily in the face, hesitated a moment, and then in an under tone proceeded :—"You have doubtless heard that many attempts have been made, and one or two nearly succeeded, to rescue Napoleon ; it is not so. You are the only one, if aided as you ought to have been, who has had the slightest chance ; and to be candid, would have effected your purpose. The ships had all been called in, the signal-man from the post reported nothing in sight, (you must have been enveloped in the haze,) and all the officers were permitted, on shore and afloat,

to attend Lady Lowe's first great ball, in commemoration of our Regent's birth-day; and you see," holding out his leg, "in what haste and from what a scene your appearance has called me. What would I not give for the satisfaction of siezing your rascals in the gangway, and giving them a dozen each. Sir," said he, after a short pause, "you would certainly have had him, and we should no longer have been jailors."

"A signal from the Admiral, Sir."

We went on deck; the usual questions and answers succeeded, when he informed me, "I am directed to give you what water you may require;" it was done—another signal—"Desire the master of that ship, if he has any gram* or humps,† to send them on board."

"Tell the admiral, Sir, when I am at anchor, he shall be informed of what I have on board."

"Order him instantly to sea."

I shook the noble fellow by the hand, sprang into his boat, in a few minutes was on board, and when his little skiff returned, he found a few bags of gram and a half barrel of humps, as an acknowledgment of his noble bearing, his candor, and his confidence. In a few hours St. Helena faded in the distance; but years have not been able to obliterate from my memory the feelings of that one moment, when all my sanguine hopes were blasted by those three words, "We cannot go."

* Gram, a grain like the Spanish.

† Humps, taken from the buffaloe, and corned like tongues.

THE RETURNING SAILOR.

Blow on, still on, ye prosperous gales,
That waft me to thy home!

Oh! higher fill the swelling sails!
No more shall I e'er roam.

Still speed, thou proudly riding bark,
Thy course upon the sea;
And swifter toward my native land,
Oh! swifter carry me!

Grant me to tread its shady wood,
To climb its hills once more;

To seek its own sweet solitude,
And wander on its shore.

Oh! may I see each well known face,
Each friendly face I lov'd;

And with them all each scene retrace,
Each spot where once I rov'd!

The cottage where my boyhood pass'd
Full happily away;

The garden which I look'd on last,
On that sad parting day.

The little church, whose cheerful bell
Rung many a merry peal,
And every hour was wont to tell,
How fast the moments steal.

[dreams,
Oh! what fond thoughts, what wild'ring
Rush o'er my sadden'd heart!

And love's calm ray, and hope's bright
Once more may joy impart! [beams,

Then speed, thou proudly riding bark,
Thy course upon the sea,

And swifter toward my native land,
Oh! swifter carry me!

SIGMA.

REMINISCENCES—THE DUQUESNE CANNON.

“ Mounted and graved, the last resort of kings.”

Every thing relating to other times,—the old forts, the ground consecrated by the majestic deeds of our forefathers,—is pregnant with the liveliest interest to the enquiring mind. The least object, which otherwise would scarcely be noticed, commands veneration and awe, when associated with the events of past years. A stone brought from Palestine is preserved by the antiquary with the greatest care; a willow from the tomb of Napoleon would be considered by one of the old guard as a treasure, and afford a subject for the muse of a Berenger. Thus the tree—the great Elm of Kensington, on the Delaware, where the immortal Penn concluded the articles of an “unbroken faith,” was the admiration of kings; and the travellers, Volney and Humboldt, were happy to repose under its aged foliage. Those who have glanced over Bunker Hill, Lexington, Brandywine, and other places of renown, will recollect the impressions first made,

.....“ In footing slow,
Across a silent plain,
Where patriot battle has been fought,
Where glory had the gain.”

Different minds necessarily feel these influences with different degrees; but that mind must have very scanty resources of deep and solemn thoughtfulness within itself, which can derive no warm and glowing lessons from a visit to such places. Thousands have gone to view a little spot of ground, situated seven miles from the confluence of the streams Allegheny and Monongahela, and when arrived at the plantation where a few hills and a ravine present themselves, they are informed that they are now where once

“ The red flags wave, and glittering arms aspire ;”
and where,

.....“ The British leader, borne afar
In dust and gore beyond the wings of war,
Saw the long ranks of foes his host surround,
His chiefs confused, his squadrons press the ground !”

The pilgrim is told, “here’s Braddock’s Field!” and returns with his imagination filled with the images of sublime and stirring antiquity; and although those former traces of the battle ground have partly vanished, he is delighted at having surveyed the field where the “father of his country,” then under the name of a “young Buckskin,” as bestowed upon him by Braddock, covered the retreat of the regulars, and contributed in saving them from entire destruction.

The forts at the junction of the two rivers have disappeared, and the “old twenty-four pounder iron cannon” has also left the place; but there are some who still remember a part of the history of the “big gun Duquesne,” which in the French war played in “deep thunders,” as the echo rolled along the shores of “L’oyau.”

The "Duquesne cannon" was made of superior metal, and was cast in the foundry at Paris, in the year 1731. The pattern was similar to those made in the present era, but much longer in the muzzle, and carried a ball at a greater distance. It is related that the officers of Fort Pitt often patronized this piece in firing at a target, and during an exercise one of the balls penetrated a barn two miles down the Ohio, and killed a cow; upon which tragic event, the owner repaired to the Fort, and compelled the artillerists to pay the full value of the "cretur." After the evacuation of the fort, the old twenty-four pounder was removed to "Grant's Hill," near the grave of the General, where during a series of years, its roar was heard when soldiers deserted the garrison. In 1814, the veteran cannon was sent to Orleans, and arrived in time to share a part in the glorious 8th of January; and it is presumed remains at the last named place, where it may serve, if ever called into action, to fight again the battles of its adopted country.

NEVILLE.

SOURCE OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE.

It was nine o'clock in the morning, as we passed a house at the foot of the Blue Ridge, where we were assured it was but a short distance to the head of the Chattahoochee. We commenced the ascent, keeping near the bed of the Hiwassee, which was here reduced to a small streamlet, or branch, as it is called in that country. Finally, as we crossed it where it could almost be stopped with the hand, my companion told me that we should see it no more, and that its source was not far distant. I turned back, and regarded the rivulet with a melancholy pleasure, as its tiny waves danced in the sunbeams, and moved joyously on to join the current of the "great father of rivers." My heart swelled within me as I reflected that I should never see it more, and I turned my horse's head with reluctance to resume the ascent of the mountain.

We had not proceeded far, when a view of many miles in extent broke upon us from the south, and we found ourselves on the summit of the Blue Ridge. We were now on the height of land which separated the southern from the western waters. Like the convent of the great St. Bernard, as described in the "Headsman" of Cooper, though on a more magnificent scale, the point on which we stood divided the waters which, flowing south, discharge themselves into the Gulf of Mexico, from those which, taking an opposite course, and traversing thousands of miles, lose themselves in the same reservoir.

The descent of the mountain was very precipitous, and we had

not gone far, when my companion exclaimed, "here's the head of Chattahoochee," and directed my attention to a small spring, near the road, which escaped in a stream merely large enough to moisten the road-way, across which it flowed. I dismounted, and with a sort of religious veneration, drank from the crystal fountain.

But a few short months before, and I had seen a great river flowing majestically between its banks, and bearing on its bosom the treasures of industry and commerce: I now stood by its source, where fresh and unpolluted it gushed from the mountain side, and hastened on to meet its kindred waters. As I gazed on its rocky channel, where the slightest pebble would almost change its course, I could not but admire the justness of that similitude, which compares human existence to the course of a river, springing in infantile beauty and purity from its source; it gradually increases, and loses its pristine clearness, till after a long and devious course, and falling over numerous cataracts, it is lost in the ocean: and so with human life. Replete as nature is with moral emblems, there is none more striking than the source of a great river.

As we continued our descent, the road, which followed the bed of the Chattahoochee, (for this river preserves its name to its fountain-head,) frequently crossed its channel, and before we had reached Nacoochee valley, we had crossed it about thirty times. The influx of other rivulets had augmented it to a considerable size, and the last time we crossed it, it was no longer a mountain torrent, but a placid stream.

Near Nacoochee the gold-digging commenced, and this beautiful river, which for ages had pursued its course pure and undisturbed as from its spring, was polluted; the red color of the earth was communicated to its waters, and I could no longer regard it with pleasurable emotion.

We soon lost sight of the river, but I shall never forget the impression made upon me by this visit to the "Source of the Chattahoochee."

W.

DENNET'S ROCKETS.—At a trial of these missiles, which took place last week at Skegness, in the presence of several distinguished members of the Lincolnshire Shipwreck Association, it appeared that none yet constructed could equal the range of a ball propelled by Captain Manby's mortar. In one of the experiments, a ball of the weight of 37lbs. was projected to the distance of 365 yards, with 12 ounces of powder, and fell with the utmost precision.—*United Service Gazette*.

A SCENE IN ILLINOIS.

In the month of November, 182—I left St. Louis, with my family, consisting of my wife and one child, to travel by land, to Louisville, Kentucky. I was so fortunate as to procure a commodious four-horse hack, which was entirely at my control, and in which I could travel with as much comfort and ease, as the richest nabob could enjoy in his private carriage. The weather was fine; it being the season of Indian Summer, the period of the year, which of all others, is most fascinating in the western country. The mornings were comfortably cool, and the middle of the day delightfully pleasant.

At that day, the accommodations on the road were exceedingly indifferent, and though much improved now, there is room for yet more improvement. With some exceptions, the traveller might think himself especially favored, if he found a roof to shelter him from the weather at night, and a bed to protect his bones from the floor, or more uncomfortable *bed cords*; and a room with no one but your dear self, and your dear self's "better half," was a luxury hardly to be hoped for. Four or five, and sometimes a dozen, uncouth men occupied at night, the same room with you, and he who had neither of them for a bed-fellow, was fortunate indeed. Clean sheets were a species of luxury which no one who was not willing to incur the charge of effeminacy, would presume to ask for. A supper of venison fried to a crisp, hard baked *corn dodgers*,* a cup of coffee, sometimes good, sometimes indifferent, was all any one expected. However, it was accompanied with a good appetite, and the best endeavors of the host, or hostess, to render you comfortable; and with these, any one but a churl can always make out very well.

Our first day's journey was unaccompanied by any incident worthy of notice, except the occasional demurrer of one of our horses, which had but newly been put to the harness; but he was soon quieted by our driver, who was a good natured, talkative Kentuckian; and we stopped for the night at the best house on the whole route from St. Louis to Louisville.

We started at our leisure in the morning, and pursued our way at a pretty good pace. The days being short, we took our breakfast before starting, and fed our horses well, so that we might not have to stop until night.

As the afternoon of our second day's journey wore away, the smoke, or hazy appearance of the atmosphere, became more dense, and the sun was obscured, as if eclipsed. As we advanced, the

* A "*corn dodger*" is a small corn meal cake, about the size of a goose's egg, and not unlike it in shape. When hard baked, it will defy the attacks of the stoutest human teeth, and might answer, in case of need, for a ball for small cannon!

houses became less frequent, and at about four o'clock in the afternoon, we entered a prairie, into which projected, like a peninsula, a long strip of thick woods, on one side of which, standing by itself, far out in the prairie, was a solitary log cabin. With this exception, not a sign of human beings was to be seen. We approached the hut, and found it deserted. We hurried on, to find a place to lay our heads, before the night should overtake us. Our road wound round the point of woods, and excluded from our view, even the isolated hut alluded to: but, after pursuing our way for a half hour or so, we discovered, at the extremity of the prairie, a log house peering above the earth, as if it had grown out of the soil; looking, for all the world, like an asparagus shoot, when it first peeps out of the ground.

It was situated on a low piece of ground, on the edge of a heavy forest, which was so dense, and so completely filled up with under brush and convolvuli, as to make it quite dark within its precincts, even in the most brilliant day. The forest was on a low marshy piece of ground, some fifty or sixty feet lower than the house, and through it, about a hundred yards from the house, crept a small, deep and sluggish stream, with steep banks. I thought, as we approached the house, that I had never seen a spot so forbidding. It looked like a spot for robbery and murder, and taking every repulsive circumstance into view—no house near—a dark body of woods close at hand, with a deep creek, where the murdered bodies might be thrown, and no vestige left to tell the tale of blood—it seemed as if the incarnate fiend himself might have selected the spot, for the enjoyment of his choicest revelries.

I would gladly have ridden half the night, rather than stop at this ill-favored spot. But there was no alternative. Before us, there was no house for several miles; and if there had been, our horses were tired, and we could not have passed through the woods at night. With my imagination wrought up to the highest pitch, we drove up in front of the house, which stood back from the road about five rods, and stopped.

Nobody came to greet us, and there was no sign of animation about the hut, except the appearance of two or three half-starved, fierce looking dogs, who welcomed us with yells that Cerberus himself might have been proud of. My wife was very much frightened, and would not get out of the carriage; and, to tell the truth, I was hardly less frightened. But *pride* urged me on, and I descended from the carriage, with a view to reconnoitre, for the purpose of ascertaining what the prospects of a night's lodging were. I got over the fence which was between the house and the road; and then for the first time, I discovered a man—and such a man! He rose up before me, as if he had come up from the bowels of the earth. He was upwards of six feet high, with brawny shoulders, long, strait, sunburnt hair, black eyes, deep sunk in his head, and a face of iron. He was dressed in buckskin, with a rifle on his shoulder, and a big butcher knife in his belt. His hands

were perfectly besmeared with blood! and spots of blood were visible over different parts of his garments.

With fear and trembling I approached him; and assuming an air of confidence, I addressed him as calmly as I could, and with all the politeness I was master of. He turned, and surveyed me from head to foot, with a look that would have chilled the warmest blood, in a warm summer's day—and scanning me with an air that said, "you are my game," he condescended to answer my salutation roughly.

By this time, the master of the house came to the door, and if the appearance of the man, whom I have just attempted to describe, filled me with terror, that of the object which presented itself to my view now, was calculated to add to it, ten fold. He was a short, thick set man, dressed in coarse buckskin, with shrunken and shrivelled features, a small gray eye, so deep buried in his head, as to give it a terrific expression, and a head grown gray in iniquity; his hair standing out in every direction, and his whole appearance indicating a long career of crime. He seemed to be about fifty years old, and one might have imagined him to have just come from the hands of the devil himself, after fashioning him to please his own peculiar fancy.

I addressed the old man, and asked him if we could lodge with him for the night. He answered me with a gruff yes. I returned to the carriage, and found my wife, who had observed the uncivil reception with which I met, almost petrified with fear. She insisted upon renewing our journey instantly, being more willing to encounter unknown dangers, than face those which were apparent. But I represented to her the impossibility of proceeding that night, and after a good deal of persuasion, induced her to get out and enter the house. I had previously warned her to betray no signs of fear, and although the interior of the cabin was in keeping with the exterior, and with the surrounding objects, she succeeded in concealing her alarm, much better than I expected.

Our baggage was removed from the carriage, and brought into the house, and our hostess commenced making preparations for our suppers. She was a good hearted old lady, and made a thousand apologies for the poor entertainment which she would be compelled to give us. The supper was as poor as it well could be, and be eatable; but her unaffected kindness, and evident endeavors to provide us with the best the house afforded, would have silenced us, had we been disposed to complain.

After supper, we all sat around the fire, and I tried to draw the old man into conversation, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, what manner of man he was. He said but very little, and what he did say, was uttered with a sort of *snarl*, as if he thought it useless to spend words with a man whose sands were so nearly run. Finding that I could get nothing satisfactory from him, I resolved to retire. As I was going out of the room, I went to my pistol case, and was about to take it up, when the old man told me he would take care of *that*. I did not feel disposed to permit

him to do so; as there was a good pair of pistols in it, well loaded, and I felt convinced that I should have use for them before morning. I therefore told him that I would not trouble him, but that I would take care of it myself, as I always had been in the habit of doing.

He conducted us into a low, out-of-the-way sort of room, with but one window in it, and left us, eyeing my pistol case as he went out. Our fears had been somewhat allayed by the conduct of the old lady; but the suspicious appearance of the room and bed in which we were to sleep, and the cautious manner in which the old man eyed my pistol case, awakened them as vividly as ever.

Before retiring, I put my pistols in a chair by the head of the bed, and after getting into bed, I practised placing my hand on the one that was surest to serve me faithfully in a critical moment, in order to be able to find it without difficulty, after we should have extinguished our light. The night was unusually dark—not a star was visible, and in our sleeping apartment, after having extinguished our candle, the darkness seemed almost palpable to the touch. Fatigue soon overcame me, and I fell into a sound sleep. But my wife was too much alarmed to sleep, and she only occasionally fell into a disturbed slumber.

About midnight, she awakened me by hurried whispers of listen! listen! sounds which, of themselves, always startle me, even in my own house. I did listen. I heard distinctly, the cry of MURDER!! My heart beat as if it would burst. I raised up in my bed—seized my favorite pistol—cocked it, and waited for the miscreant to enter our room, after murdering our driver, to consummate upon us, his hellish purpose.

Imagine my relief, on hearing the driver speak, who was, unknown to us, sleeping in the same apartment, to explain the cry of murder that we heard. He told us that some emigrants who were encamped in the edge of the woods, near the house, were whipping a negro, and that the cry proceeded from the sufferer. My heart beat at ease once more, and I again breathed freely. I slept quietly till morning, and awoke quite refreshed; but fully resolved to make my arrangements in future, when travelling that way, so as never to sleep again at that house. N.

A series of trials has been made at Toulon to ascertain the comparative strength of cables made of hemp and of aloe from Algiers. The result appears decidedly in favor of the aloe. Of cables of equal size, that made of aloe raised a weight of two thousand kilogrammes; that of hemp, a weight of only four hundred kilogrammes.

PIERCE PERCIVAL.

—————"Hang up philosophy,
Unless philosophy can make an *adjutant*."

In the year 1824, when 'chill November's surly blasts made fields and forests bare,' I was sitting by the fire in my quarters, at Fort ———, carelessly skimming over the pages of some light book. With the exception of myself, all the officers were absent from the garrison. My particular and humorous acquaintance, Pierce Percival, a brother sub, did not disguise from me, that his object in visiting the city was one, in the issue of which he felt deeply interested. Long had I suspected his ambitious aspirations; and he, with characteristic shrewdness, at last made a disclosure of his purpose to me; rightly judging, that a confidant, though pressed into service, is tacitly and in honor bound to secrecy.

The adjutancy of our regiment was vacant and the Colonel had just arrived in the city. Percival was a candidate for this appointment; but, a candidate in fear and trembling. He fancied that nature had gifted him with the peculiar requisites essential to constitute a good adjutant; but he feared they had not been discovered by the colonel; or, that opportunity had not developed them to view; or, that perhaps, his own diffidence had obscured them from notice; of course, then, he was not sanguine of success. However, long reflection had resolved him to essay every resource in his command; and aided by an unyielding perseverance and a suavity of address, unnatural, but assumed with much grace, he felt tolerably well prepared to meet the worst that might happen; he certainly had a difficult task to achieve, and a greater adept in sycophancy might have come off no better.

Colonel ———, though an accomplished gentleman and a man of the world, had acquired by a long life of celibacy, a peevishness of disposition that he could not always restrain; and a temper easily fretted and liable to fly from the orbit in which good breeding held it. The checks and curbs, that woman's art employs, his wayward spirit never knew. He lived and died a bachelor.

"Do you think I stand any chance?" would Percival often inquire of me.

"It is impossible to tell; but you can try; there is no harm in asking, for many a good thing has been lost for want of courage, to speak for it. Talk to the Colonel plainly, boldly and modestly; make your application as if you envied the honor of being in '*his family*.'"

This was sufficient; Percival had his cue. The city of New York was ransacked to find Colonel ———; a hack was hired; double wages paid to the driver; and to have seen the poor nags, encouraged as they were to speed by the oft repeated lash, must have

raised a doubt whether the equipage of Dr. Syntax in search of the picturesque, was not before you. Alas, it was only lieutenant Percival in pursuit of the adjutancy.

* * * * *

I was in my quarters. The door was opened. I turned not, nor raised my eyes, for the noiseless and familiar ingress was more like that of my servant, than of one who had but just parted from me full of high hopes, spurs, forage and horses. But it was Percival. He said not a word, but drew a chair to the fire? pulled his hat over his eyes, thrust his hands into his pockets, extended his legs their full length, and commenced whistling: "'Tis all but a dream at the best."

I surveyed him for a moment in mute astonishment.

"Well, Pierce, what success?"

"Oh pshaw—stop that subject." Here he raised his eyes, and to suppress a laugh at his rueful countenance was impossible.

"Not too late in your application, I hope?"

"No—I was early enough. Ah, the fact is, I am decidedly in favor of matrimony. Bachelors are not the thing—curse this single blessedness!"

"Well, if he refused you—who does the Colonel mean to appoint?"

"Why, to let you into a secret," says Percival, "I should have been very glad to have escaped with simply a refusal. But I disgraced myself in the old man's estimation, at the very moment I looked upon my success as no longer doubtful; an accident—an unlucky accident spoiled all. Firstly, after escaping from a hack, which broke down, with me in it, with my limbs perfectly safe, I found the Colonel not fifty steps from whence I set out. I sent in my card and in a few moments he appeared. He greeted me cordially, and I bowed and bowed, until I found myself seated. Then I poured in my compliments, respecting his healthy appearance. I had exhausted all my flattery. Time passed; conversation flagged, and there was finally a pause. Oh, how awful!—Damn it, thought I, 'tis time to end this visit, and I have not yet breathed a word about the adjutancy."

"Hem—Colonel, have you any—hem—that is—hem—will you favor me with—hem——"

"Ham, sir?" asked the Colonel very seriously.

"Thank you, no—a little water—hem—that break down in the Bowery filled my throat with dust."

The Colonel ordered the water. It refreshed me; true, I had effected nothing, neither had I committed any great 'faux pas,' yet. There was now another pause. I cleared my throat and was determined this time to pop the question. I thought my heart was stout, but how it fluttered! The note of preparation 'hem' was again sounded.

"Colonel—Colonel—Colonel"—

"Sir? Mr. Percival, what is it you would say? Are you ill?"

"You must have injured yourself when your hack broke down?"—hurriedly inquired the Colonel, and instinctively increasing the distance between us, for I imagined my eyes must have rolled like a maniac's. I began now to think of going; but your watchword, confidence, which means impudence, flashed upon my recollection, as I was on the point of rising. It inspired me with courage to make another attempt; as complete a failure as the two former.

"You are certainly unwell Mr. Percival; can I render you any assistance? will you not lie down a short time? you will feel better."

"Oh no, Colonel, I am greatly obliged to you; I am very, very well, but fatigued by my ride. Well, good morning, Colonel—I wish you good morning!" And as I retired from the room he must have seen how I hated to depart.

"Farewell, Mr. Percival!—if you are not engaged, and recover from your fatigue, I shall be happy to have you dine with me at three."

"Thank you Colonel, with pleasure," and we parted. I rejoicing at once more gaining my freedom, and thanking my lucky stars, for the bright prospect the dinner presented for retrieving my indecision. I was punctual in my attendance. Among some twenty persons seated at the table, I noticed three or four of the Colonel's military acquaintances. The cloth was removed; we had dined well, (the Colonel did not despise a good dinner,) and the glasses sparkled with the bright wine, which tempted the most fastidious palate. I had pledged with several gentlemen at the board; my glass was empty; I felt uncomfortable; I wished to withdraw.

"The pleasure of a parting glass, Mr. Percival."

"Colonel, with the greatest pleasure. Hem, sir, may you be as happy in the choice of your adjutant—" I hesitated; confusion thought I, what is the rest of it; assist me impudence—"as your humble servant would be happy if he should be chosen." The Colonel inclined his head in acknowledgment of the compliment, or whatever he supposed it to be, for, of the words I had used and the idea conveyed, if any, I was perfectly unconscious. My face burned; my tongue was paralysed; every muscle in my body was quivering with agitation. But the ice was broken; the subject was broached. I had at last succeeded in pronouncing the sounding title that I longed to call my own.

"Really Mr. Percival," after a long pause, began the Colonel—"Really, I have not yet made a selection to fill the vacancy of adjutant. I have partly promised several gentlemen; but, I must have a single officer, and one who is experienced in all the details of regimental duty. I am principled against this extra duty monopoly; and no officer shall be my adjutant, who has not been a large portion of his service, on company duty."

"I beg leave Colonel, to agree with you in all those particulars. There is no danger of my marrying, and as for extra duty, I am not fit for it in any way, except, I might answer to copy letters at head quarters."

"And further," added the colonel, "an officer is eight or ten years on extra duty and then ordered to his company; he immediately seeks a staff appointment, which it is unjust and unfair to accord to him, though it is often done."

I looked upon myself as a made man. I was single and had always served with my company; my delight was such as is felt when hope draws us into certainty.

"I shall not commit myself, Mr. Percival, by any promise; but I will take your pretensions into *due* consideration; give them *due* weight; and, if upon *due* reflection, I decide in your favor, you will be *duly* appointed."

"Sir, you undo me with the honor," I replied with a bow, and at this moment the company rose. My prospects were unclouded; my bosom swelled with pride; I was beside myself. The Colonel's decanter was on the table; I seized it and filled my glass; The Colonel took the hint and replenished his own. The discomfiture of married officers and extra duty monopolies, was the sentiment I did not propose. It was dusk. The grand finale was at hand. I determined to take leave of the Colonel last, that I might leave the newest impression upon his mind.

"Capt A. I bid you good evening. Major. B. I wish you a pleasant dream to night;" and in gathering up my leg, which I had thrown far to the rear in my parting salutation, I discovered it was held in durance by one of the Colonel's spurs. I sprang round to disengage it. The Colonel was thrown off his balance and with difficulty maintained his erect position, while I, in my eagerness was prostrated. In an instant, I was in an apologetic attitude.

"A damned pretty staff officer you'd make," muttered the Colonel aside. "Put spurs on you indeed!—I should be torn to pieces in a week!!"

"It killed me," said Percival; "I got off the best way I could."

"Well Pierce, take my advice for the future; when you drink, drink adversity's sweet milk—

PHILOSOPHY."

BLAKE.—This brave man was wont to say to his sailors when he heard of revolutions at home, "It's not our duty to attend to politics, but to keep foreigners from fooling us;" and yet, at the restoration, his mortal remains were dragged from their resting place and thrown into a pit! Towards the end of the reign of Charles the Second, his brother Humphrey, being a non-conformist, suffered so many hardships, that he was at length compelled to sell the estate which the Admiral had bequeathed to him, and emigrate with his family to Carolina.—*The Parterre.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CRUISE.

Our ship (the United States) sailed from New York, on the 2d of July 1832, and anchored in the Bay of Gibraltar* on the 15th of August, and leaving Gibraltar, reached Mahon on the 25th of the same month. On the 27th, Commodore Patterson relieved Commodore Biddle in command of the squadron. We remained at Mahon, until the 7th of September, when we got under way for Naples, accompanied by the Brandywine, and after a pleasant run of three days, anchored in the Bay of Naples.

Upwards of a month was delightfully spent in visiting the ten thousand wonders, in and about this more wonderful city, and it was with no little regret that we made the usual preparations for getting under way, on the morning of the 17th October.

My "recollections" of the many objects of interest in the neighborhood of Naples, will, perhaps, add nothing to what has already been written on this interesting subject, but I should deem myself guilty of injustice, were I to pass over in silence the magnificent scenery which surrounds its lovely bay. Directly opposite to Naples, is Vesuvius, menacing it with its destructive fires; its sides, covered with the richest verdure, clothed with white points, (country houses) and its blue range of mountains, that terminate in the promontory of Massa, "Castel a Mare," built on the ruins of Stabiae, where the elder Pliny perished whilst viewing the eruption by which Pompeii was destroyed; Sorrento, on the sea shore, the birth place of Tasso, and Homer's land of giants; and lastly, Capri, the favorite isle of Tiberius, form a landscape of the most exquisite beauty.

On the evening of the 21st of October, we passed the Straits of Messina and at ten P. M. were safely moored abreast the city.

Messina contains about eighty thousand inhabitants, and was in the form of an amphitheatre, at the base of the mountains by which it is surrounded. A large citadel and extensive batteries defend the entrance of the harbor, but they are much out of repair. The finest building in the city is the royal palace, as yet unfinished; the churches are similar to those of Naples, with less extravagance in their ornaments. I noticed one cathedral, in particular, said to have been built by Count Roger, which is decorated with twenty-six columns of Egyptian granite, which form a singular contrast, near gothic ornaments of the thirteenth century. A week passed rapidly in the exchange of civilities, with the hospitable inhabitants of Messina, and on the morning of the 29th, we were leaving the harbor, with a fine breeze in our favor. The first town, after leaving Messina, on the left bank of the straits, is Reggio, which is delightfully situated on the site of the ancient Rhegium, and has been repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes, and as often rebuilt by its enterprising inhabitants. A phenomenon, which

* Touching at the Azores, Madeira, and Lisbon.

it seems, has not been accounted for, has been observed on the coast of the strait, which separates Messina from Reggio. A few minutes before the sun issues from the waves, a spectator on the Sicilian shore, opposite Reggio, may see forts, towers, and palaces, in the air; the whole forming the panorama of Messina, its hills, woods and houses; on the other hand, if a spectator on the Italian shore, looks towards Messina, he sees in the clouds the panorama of Reggio. This phenomenon has given rise to several superstitious tales throughout the surrounding country.

At sunset, we were near the foot of Mount Etna, which presents a splendid appearance, its snow clad summit, forming a beautiful contrast, with the gay villages amid the green verdure at its foot. A pyramidal rock forms the summit of the great volcano, the crater of which is more than a league in circumference, and upwards of seven hundred feet in depth. Catania can be easily distinguished, at its base, and singular as it may seem, looks remarkably well; as the frequent destruction of the town by earthquakes would naturally tend to dispirit the inhabitants and render their amor patriæ but feeble. A convent in the town, I am told, serves as the residence of the Knights of Malta, whose predecessors were so long the terror of the "Crescent."

On the morning of the 31st, we were off the Cyclops, renowned in Virgil's song, as the abode of Polyphemus, and in the afternoon, we anchored in the harbor of Syracuse.

M——.

INTERVIEW WITH TALMA.

'L'amitié d'un grand homme est un bienfait des dieux.'—*Œdipe*.

Every one feels a sort of anxious desire to see those who have acquired notoriety in the world; and in proportion to superiority of genius, and popularity, this desire is more or less excited, from the fact that there grows up a kind of idolatry in our attachment or admiration, in viewing or reading about the great and the learned of every nation, who have been associated with military renown, literature, and the remarkable events of the times. Who is there among us that would not travel from Maine to Georgia, if it were possible to behold our beloved WASHINGTON? This same feeling has led thousands to traverse the 'glad waters of the dark blue sea,' to catch a glimpse at those warriors, poets, actors, philosophers and statesmen, who have occupied the attention of millions; merely to gratify an inclination, which in most cases serves but to diminish the 'ideal glory formed by the imagination,' and present the subject of our admiration far below that which was conceived at a distance.

The individual who for years had sought an opportunity of seeing the Emperor Napoleon, and at last was gratified in beholding the 'crowned head' amidst the pomp of a glittering court, exclaimed in the agonies of disappointment—'alas, he is a mere man!' 'For Kings and Emperors look prodigiously like other men upon close inspection.' But a personal interview with a great man, more than compensates the travel, and anxiety of mind attending the visit. To be introduced to one whose gifted genius had conjured the heroes of antiquity from their graves, and whose 'numberless creations of fancy' were coveted by the highest, is an event not to be forgotten; and although sixteen years have passed since we were honored with an interview with the immortal Roscius of the Conservatoire, time has not obliterated the recollection of the distinguished performer; neither has it spared the illustrious actor, who has gone to repose with Lekain and Molé.

Having attended the 'Theatre Francais,' during the term of 'an abonnée, and witnessed the performance of TALMA, in most of his favorite characters—such as Orestes, Achilles, Othello, and Nero, we resolved to pay him a visit, previous to embarking for America, and were furnished with a letter from our friend, the old Admiral, in whose friendship he had passed many years. Early next morning we pursued our course to the 'rue de la Tour des Dames,' where Talma lived in retirement, and after passing the gate of the 'hotel,' we rang the bell. The servant in attendance requested us to tarry until our names were presented. This is a custom in Paris, particularly among 'le haut ton;' an idea occurred to my friend, as we awaited the orders of the tragedian, which he thus expressed:—'You will see that Talma, having played the King so long, will receive us as his subjects.' But we had the satisfaction of experiencing a different state of things; instead of regal ceremonies, we were entertained in the most affable manner, which at once reminded us of what we had read of him formerly "He reckoned each man as his brother, and did not know how to curry favor at the hands of the great, when the price of it was to be the neglect of those whom he was able to serve. With such tendencies we need not add, that in friendship, his enthusiasm was almost romantic."

We found Talma in his cabinet, seated in an arm chair, surrounded with books, papers, and oil paintings. As we entered the apartment, he immediately tendered us his friendly hand, when the introductory letters were placed in it. After a short glance, he smiled and addressed us in English—(he wrote, spoke, and understood the English language to perfection.) 'Gentlemen, I am happy to see you; how long are you from America?' Having answered in French, the conversation was continued in that tongue. We took occasion to remark that we had attended for some weeks the 'Francais,' and before leaving the place for America, had concluded to pay our respects to the greatest actor of the age. At the last words, Talma again smiled, and evinced an inclination to change the conversation, by asking something concerning the Ame-

rican stage, and expressed a desire to cross the Atlantic. He said that offers were repeatedly made to him from Orleans, Havana, and other parts of the new continent, even from Rio Janeiro, but at a time when the different nations were at war; and however anxious he felt to comply with the wishes of his American friends, he had declined the honor of exposing his body to the raking fire of the conflicting parties. He further remarked that at an early age, the reading of the 'Incas' of Marmontel, Voltaire's 'Alzire', or the Americans,' almost induced him to seek his fortune upon the shores of the western continent; but his rapid success and triumphs very soon erased those impressions from his mind. We replied, that although there were but few in America, compared with the great mass, that could understand the language of Voltaire, Racine and Corneille, and who could appreciate his talents, yet he would find some amateurs; that his voyage would be more productive of pleasure and curiosity, than lucrative; and probably it might induce many to learn the language.

TALMA, like all other great men, was fond of speaking of his early life; of his rise; and he conversed for some time upon his debut in the dramatic career, which was in 1787, in the character of Leide; and although scarcely noticed, and but little encouraged, he persevered until he soon introduced a total change in style and dress, which in a measure caused a revolution in the tragic scene. He attributed his signal success during the revolution to the two following lines, from the tragedy of Mahomet, which he pronounced with emphasis at the theatre of Lyons, and which the audience caused him to repeat, six times, in succession:—

*' Exterminez, Grand Dieu, du siècle où nous sommes,
Qui conquiert avec plaisir, répand le sang des hommes. '*

TALMA related many anecdotes of his youth, and we were eager to learn from him whether the one we had read in an English print concerning him were true. He replied in the affirmative, and appeared surprised to learn from what source it came; it was as follows:—"Talma, though the youngest and smallest boy in the school, was remarked for his intelligence and sensitiveness.—Slight theatrical pieces were performed, as they are in many schools here, on the breaking up of the holidays. In one of these, written by the master, a part was allotted to Talma, then not nine years old. The play was on the story of Tamerlane, and Talma acted a secondary character, the friend and confidant of Tamerlane's son. The son of Tamerlane dies, and the friend has to bear the sad news to the father. The child made the disclosure with a passion of tears. The curtain fell. The audience were affected and astonished. When a muster was made of the little actors, Talma was missing. In alarm, all ran to seek for him. He was found wrapt in his tragic robe, in a corner of a room where he had gone to undress, weeping bitterly at the sorrows of the scene. His excitement made him ill, and it was a week before he recovered."

TALMA expressed his opinion very favorably of Racine, whom he preferred to Corneille, and Voltaire. Crebillon, the dark Crebil-

lon, he praised, and spoke of the horrors of the tragic family of Atreus. Corneille, like other great poets, said he, has great blemishes in his pieces; but he has clothed his Roman characters with historic truth and true passion. His verse is not as smooth in numbers as the loving Racine, nor even as fiery as the burning Voltaire; yet the cadence is well observed, and the distinction equally well sustained in characters. The *Cid* will ever be looked upon as a master piece, but had the author lived in our day, he would have retouched those parts exposed in Voltaire's commentary. Racine is the most enchanting poet of the stage, and all his plays are measured by the strict rules of the 'art poetique.' In him are seen, taste, regularity, and the most captivating pathos.—Voltaire's tragedies are valuable, and deserve the highest commendations; but it must be confessed that in some instances he has sinned (*péchez*) against the rules of the art. Ducis ought not to be forgotten; for he has introduced a new school, and is our Shakespeare; at first his style and conceptions were treated with contempt, but soon prejudices gave way, and at present his pieces are admired and much sought after. Of all the tragedies, that which gave me most trouble, is that unfortunate *Philoctetes* of La Harpe. The long narrative of the hero's wrongs and sufferings would almost exhaust the patience of a statue, but I have succeeded in overcoming the difficulties, by change of positions, etc; this tragedy should be laid on the shelf, or at least but seldom represented.

TALMA's observations were interesting, but the most of his remarks are forgotten. As we took our leave, the great tragedian again gave us a hearty shake of the hand, and escorted us as far as the door, where we mutually parted.

During the short interview which we had with the man, who, it is said, taught the late Emperor of France, how to act a part in the imperial drama, we could not avoid noticing every thing about his person. Talma was strongly built and well formed to personify those characters, which placed him upon a level with the best performers of any age. His features were strongly marked with the Roman cast; his dark eye-brows gave him a tragic look, and his long and bushy hair saved him the trouble of wearing a wig; his face off the stage was colorless, in consequence, as we presumed, of the constant application of the rouge; his voice, in common conversation, was of a low base, and when relating an anecdote, or describing a subject familiar to him, he made nearly as many gesticulations as when acting the part of Othello, and one would think that he was declaiming verses from some tragedy; his teeth were extremely white and regularly set, and as he spoke upon the stage, they could be noticed from the 'parquet,' or pit.

The character which pleased us most, and which far surpassed all others (according to our judgment,) was that of Orestes, in Racine's *Andromaque*. The closing scene was performed admirably by Talma, and left an impression upon the mind that cannot be easily effaced.

THE MILITARY LIFE OF BENJAMIN BASTION.

LETTER VI.

Our little party, seated or reclined on the bare rocks, beneath a rugged cliff, that forms a part of the shelf, over which the water falls, were listening to those amusing adventures and incidents, contained in the traditions handed down as the true history of the Point, and related by McGlendy, who acted as the minstrel of the corps, when a voice was heard singing as it approached through the woods toward the road—

I was my mother's only son,
Her darling boy was I—
And was'nt I a brute to lave
Her all alone to die.

Och! little did I dhrame I'd be a dhrummer boy.

A Sergeant march'd thro' Sligo town,
With twenty stout young chaps—
Deuce then, but 'twas a gaily sight,
Thim ribbons in their caps.

Och! little did I, &c.

The Sergeant spied me in the crowd—
Phelim, my soul, says he,
Ye're jist the lad I'm looking for,
So come and 'list wid me.

Och! little did I, &c.

So aff we went wid seven more,
And swore we would obey,
And sarve the King, God bless his heart,
And niver run away.

Och! little did I, &c.

"Hilloa, Phelim, Phelim O'Rooney, which way are ye travelling with your week's washing. Is it a short cut from Camp-town to the barracks by way of the cascade? Or may be you've something besides *clane* clothes in that big basket, Phelim?"

"Soul o'me, is it ye'r honors that's there in owld coroner. Ye're a broth of a boy, Misther McGlendy, that always does the *clane* thing and the dacent; and it's the *clane* thing to be so punctilious is it. Be the powers, thim gentlemen last Saturday kept me waiting tell fowre o'clock before they was here, and then they did'nt come at all, tell it was close upon p'rade. It's myself that likes *punctiliality*, and was'nt I in the old 77th, Col. O'Donaghue, in the year '96, and haven't I been a sojer ever since; and what keeps the right time like an owld sojer, your honors?"

The Irishman set down his load, and uncovering, soon displayed more food than raiment in the basket, whose usual function was to contain well-washed articles of the latter description. There were many plates and dishes, containing fried oysters, ham, rolls, some (patriarchal looking) chickens, and some mush; all cold, of course, for Phelim had brought them a good two miles,

and Mrs. O'Rooney, careful soul, had cooked them "airly in the marnin."

"And where shall I set your table, gentlemen? Och, if we had but the big dhrum here now; wouldn't that be a jewel of a dining table, and I could give ye a little bit of music wid the big dhrum-stick of that old cock in the basket the time. I'm a rig'lar in the band now, yere honors, and I'm taching Dennis O'Reilly to beat the bass-dhrum. Dick Willis, the lader, comes to me t'other day, and says he, 'Phelim, I must have your services in the band.' 'Is it me, ye'd be afther enlisting for the band,' said I. 'Divil a man else,' says he, 'so come wid me.' And so I went down to the quarters and he put me to the instruction of the baste that thries to bate;

But ye might as well tache an old cow how to sing,
Or whistle Moll Row to a pig,

as attempt to larn him the thrick of the instrumnt, being that he has no air for music."

"Why don't you beat the dhrum yourself, Phelim?"

"It's me that'll be doing that same, as soon as I get my new rigimintals. But who's all them wid ye, Mither McGlendy, and where's Mither Roembolt, and Mr. Tardy, and Mr. Belcher?"

"Here, here, here," answered the three, as, one after the other they swung themselves down by a hanging branch just over our heads and dropped in among us.

"Well-met, friends and fellow sufferers," said the former, "I didn't expect the pleasure of meeting you all here. Our mess were bent on a little jollification to-day, being Saturday and the —th of September, you know, and so we were all down at Grid's landing within half an hour after the dinner drum, waiting for Benny Havens' boat and the good things that were on board of her, when who should we see but Zeb, coming down straighter as a loon's leg, from Lowd's house right upon us. Well, we had to fly, and by a little circumbendibus up behind Fort Put, we are safe down here. What, Tom Tiffe, how the devil came you here, and why didn't you come to Grid's with us? Never mind, we're here now, and (he winked at Tom) we have a little jug of the joyful back in the bushes. Hush! who's that skulking along down the road: see—through the trees; Zeb, Zeb, Zeb! Fly Phelim, abscond fellows."

At that dread name, the Irishman seized up his load, threw it across his brawny shoulders and vanished in an instant. Roembolt and the rest had already obeyed an impulse, as if mechanically, to flight, and the rocks of the cascade were soon left to the quiet possession of the new comer. I had no certain notion of danger or of cause for flight, and yet I was not behind the rest in the hurry and struggle to get as far away from Zeb, or whoever else it was, as possible. I was soon out of the open space, rushing and plunging down through brush and among loose stones, when I suddenly came into a path-way, running at no great distance above and near the river. I moderated my pace to breathe a

little, but still kept on, not daring to pause or turn back. So powerful and so degrading is the influence of the mere proximity of guilt upon those who are yet new to its ways. It may be thought affectation, or set down to other more unworthy feeling; but to this day, I do not look back upon that act of my life with perfect satisfaction, nor without a twinge of conscience, that there was the first error and one which might have been corrected. I walked along at first over even ground, covered with withered grass, and the dry leaves of autumn; and the tall trees, locking their branches over head, formed a lofty archway, presenting in the distance a beautiful vista. Presently the track was lost, except where a foot-way or water course had given the rock a worn appearance; and following this, by a winding and rugged descent, I came to the river. On the right, just as the path terminated on the beach, huge masses of stone, piled one upon another, presented an impassable obstacle to a passage along the margin of the stream; and on the other side I could see no outlet in the direction of the Point. Onward then I moved, till I came in sight of the house and wharf at Washington's Valley. Just then Roembolt, Tiffe, and the two others, issued from between two large rocks just above the beach along which I went, and came down to join me.

"Hurrah! my Ben, you're safe and I'm glad of it upon my soul," said Tom, "for you were in peril of life and limb from that jack-o'-lantern, that here-there-and-every-where fellow, Zebina Job Duncan K—— of the bloody first. If you value your present comfort and your future peace of mind, don't be caught out any where to-day by him, so come along with us; jump in our boat and pull for the doctor's. Zeb don't follow there; we shall slip cover, and he'll be thrown off the scent. I'm for the bow oar, or I'll steer. Come make haste; no backing out Ben, you are my prisoner till parade, so be quiet and come with me," and he pulled me by the hand towards the boat, where the rest were already in their places. I told him I had leave only to walk on public grounds, and I believed I had then exceeded the limits.

"Poh! newy, you have a deal to learn yet, I see. Don't you know all is public ground that's owned by the public and not by Uncle Sam? Well, this is old Van Schlawken's ground; so you are all right. Moreover, without joking, 'public ground' in your permit, means all sorts of roads, paths, and such like strips of earth as are set aside for public convenience. So this river is a common high-way, and strictly, though not literally, comes within the meaning and intent of the statute. But I know you would like to see the foundry, and Roembolt has a regular permit for himself and four others, to go there to-day; and you just make the number. So come along Ben, 'my broth of a boy,' as Phelim says."

They handed me the paper, and seeing W. J. W. scrawled thereon, just as in mine, I stepped aboard.

"Shove off and pull away, my hearties," shouted Tiffe, as he took the helm and command of the boat, "and, Ben, get your oar

out on the other side and pull like a Whitehaller, for we shall only have a minute to see our friend the Doctor after all. How the old man will be astonished, to be sure; won't he fellows? Roem, do you remember the last time we took tea with old Dosey and Mrs. Burruk, and the foundry men turned out to flog us for the 'button's' sake; and how the old lady hid us in her room and swore we were not in the house; and how we sat there smoking our cigars till nine o'clock, hearing the brutes roaring below, and bragging about giving us such a drubbing the next time we came over? And then, all of a sudden, don't you remember, we started at a loud shout, and then we heard a confused noise of blows, of shuffling feet and cries and groans; signs of contest dire? And while we were rejoicing that discord had gotten into the ranks of the enemy and set them at loggerheads, our prison doors were thrown open, and in marched Guy,* noble Guy, like his namesake of Warwick, to relieve a pair of distressed and innocent Plebes from the imminent dangers around them? And then in compliment to our brave deliverers, you know, we called for supper and other comforts to the inner man after so much fatigue and peril, and gloriously did pass that night with feasting and song and sentiment and exultation over the victory gained by a half dozen brave fellows over the enemies of our peace."

"Yes, and since that day, none of them has ever offered an insult to the grays. They fear, if they don't respect, us over yonder now," said Roembolt.

"I'll be plagued my skin and shot altogether into a cocked hat, if they try that game again in a hurry. I think I could take a small mouthful cut of one of their cheeks, if they say pease; if I don't, I wish I may be treed on a sweet gum for a possum," said Tarsy.

"Let us honor those to whom we owe all this," continued Tiffe; "let us not in present enjoyment, forget those, who by their valor, have secured to us and our successors these blessings. It was Guy's personal courage and conduct mainly, that gained those laurels for us. And he was a man, who, one day, would have added lustre to the glory of American arms. Generous, manly comrade! In thee was not fear, nor over thee reproach. We deplore thee, laid in a too early, but an honorable grave; and though thy bones lay mouldering in a far off soil, we will cherish in our hearts thy memory, endeared by a thousand kindly recollections."

Roembolt had been gazing intently at some object on shore, and now interrupted the current of our thoughts by saying that he saw old Haughty standing on the wharf we had left, looking after us with a spy-glass.

"What odds if he is? Here is the document, and if we had'nt one, we must go on and not back now, you know. You may console yourself though, about that being the major. I know that he went over to-day to dine with Tom A——; and if that's any

body taller than little Seth Pipe-clay, write me down an ass. I'll stand up this way—so—now shall he have a fine view of my pretty person, and let him make me out by the cut of my jib, or that clean run aft, which my little bub of a reefer told me was a sign I was a fast sailer and a good sea boat. Seth would'nt report me for the world, for we were born within sight of each other, and have quite a fellow feeling. Yet I cannot say I should prefer his finding me at the doctor's over there."

In a few minutes of brisk rowing we neared the shore and came up in a very seaman-like manner.

"Give way together, my lads, do all your motions together; handsomely now; way enough!"

The oars were tossed, and fell forward quite *à la mode* a man of war's boat, and we soon leaped ashore and made all snug. I followed the rest till we came to an old fashioned Dutch looking house, which stood just in the outskirts of the little village of Cold Spring. In front was an ample "stoep," and at one end stood a queer little old sign post, having a face, scarcely human, daubed upon the board depending thereon, and designated underneath in hieroglyphic characters, "General La Fayette." As we went in, a tight buxom figure of a woman, with spectacles on her be-snuffed nose, welcomed our arrival, and was particularly kind in her manner towards Tiffe and Roembolt, whom she called her children.—She then led the way into a comfortable room in the back part of the house, where a fire soon blazed forth its cheering brightness; and having closed all the outer shutters, drawn all the curtains and placed a table before the fire, she went out with Belcher.

"Nice old woman, Ben," said Roembolt, "and the greatest friend of the bullet button on this side the water. We always stop here just to see the old lady and eat some of her cookies, and get a little egg-nog or so; she ticks long and never duns; fine old lady, I assure you. Oh, you'll become very fond of her when well acquainted. And, Ben, you must be civil to her to-night; for she has her likes and her dislikes, you know."

"Yes," said Tarsy, "she's a right smart chance of an old woman, mind I tell you. And the old doctor himself lams the tackling off any thing I've seen shortly. The old cock will sit down with the best man I ever hearn on, and fan him out in short order.—I shall try to fuddle him on that subject though; if I don't I wish I may be tetotally shut up in a bag full of bug-dust!"

"Hurrah! my Sam, I'll back you for any sum the old doctor pleases. I never yet knew you to 'fess on that part of chemistry that treats of digesting fluids by the gallon. Supposing we try now? At any rate, fellows, I feel hungry and thirsty, and we must have a little something to comfort the inside."

"Oh, by all means," said Tiffe, "but here comes the man himself, even old Dosey's Belcher, concoctor general in the victualling office. If there is any thing good to be had, depend on it, Belcher has it now."

"And if I ever did make any one thing better than another, here it is; taste that, Tom."

The huge pitcher containing about a gallon of the beverage was borne in by a blacky on a tray with glasses and cigars. I now saw where I was and with whom; and was glad to have an early opportunity of seeing all sorts of life in my new career. But I took a resolution of my own in relation to what might follow. I knew this was likely to be a scene of drunkenness, from all I heard of similar festivities in the neighborhood, and therefore, if forced to drink more than was reasonable, I would empty my glass as often as the rest; but not down my throat. I asked if we had not better go to see the foundry, but the general voice was to remain there till supper. The contents of the pitcher were meantime transferring themselves to the expectant stomachs of my companions, and preparations for something more substantial were in progress. The landlady of the La Fayette busied about, and savory steams stole in at the door every time it was opened, adding edge to the keenness of appetites already improved by exercise and excitement.

"What the deuce ailed you this morning, Tom, when we met at the Post Office? I never saw a man look so glum and blue.—Got a dun, eh? Pooh, I never mind such things. Or bad news from your sweetheart? Why, if a woman jilted me, I'd be merry as a lark to think of making such an escape."

As Roembolt addressed my unfortunate room-mate, I could see him change color and then the cold drops of perspiration stood out on his forehead and he seemed suffering mental agony. He plied the glass. Roembolt went on:

"But I can guess nearer yet what has happened to you; Syl wouldn't let you have some trifle you asked for. Now, if I had any opinion of my own, I should style that one of those matters that may well make a man look black in the face. D—— me if I hav'n't felt so many a time and oft. Fellows! isn't it a sin and a shame, that we here, men assembled from all quarters of the country, with at least some little pretensions to honesty and common sense, if not respectability; designed for an honorable profession, and undergoing that process of discipline and education that is to fit us for the station of officers and gentlemen, should be cramped and fettered in so many ridiculously unnecessary ways, that scarcely the power of volition is left to us? How many noble spirits have been driven forth in disgust from the career altogether; or, remaining, have been at last subdued down into all the meanness of humbled spirits, afraid to breathe,

"If Cæsar but carelessly nod at them."—

Are we not bound down hand and foot, over yonder, to all intents, for four years; watched with a suspicion that engenders a kindred feeling, and finally stamps a man with the baseness of a slave-like bearing? And that's the way, they tell us, to teach a man how to command"—

"To command, one must learn to obey, is an adage founded in reason and experience, I believe," said I.

"My very good young friend and fellow sufferer, you are new in the ways of this world of ours. What you say, sounds very well; but it's another matter when you come to the trial, as you will soon see. For example, they deprive a man at the academy even of the regulation of his own funds, the money he carries there with him, in his own pocket; his own pay. You cannot touch a dollar but at the pleasure of a despot, and he frequently refuses you the humblest and most reasonable request. What good end can all this answer, except to generate feelings of distrust and suspicion, and provoke attempts to deceive? I desire not to cheat any one out of their just dues, and yet I must sometimes seem to do so from this diabolical system. There is a time, when I'll pay every thing I owe, and when no rascal will have the management of my finances. If I ever graduate, I'll show him who I am, and that his persecution has made him one bitter enemy, by G—."

As he said this, the incarnate spirit of evil seemed there, with a countenance distorted by the workings of anger and revenge.—It was addressed more directly to poor Tom, and I could see the effect upon him as of a storm upon the bosom of the ocean, whose rage had been lulled for a time into an unusual and deceitful calm, the too frequent precursor of a tempest more violent. Already the restraint imposed upon his habitual train of thought by the temporary reign of reason in his heart, and the victory of his gentler feelings over the gross animal propensities, was becoming tiresome, and I feared the result. But I could do nothing; say nothing.—The solemn voice of the preacher of God's word in that apartment would soon have been drowned in the roar and amidst the hootings of blasphemy and derision. How then could a humble Plebe expect a moment's hearing? As well might a man put out his hand to arrest the headlong rush of the mountain torrent, swollen by the melting of a winter's snow, and expect to save the unconscious victims below, and not be overwhelmed himself. As well might one strive to stay the fury of the devouring element by words, or talk the wind into stillness. I felt all this, and though with regret, was obliged to hear all and endure as I might.

"If that isn't good logic of yours, Roem, I wish I maybe knocked cold as a wagon tire," said the classical Sam Tarsy; "Im clar for what I call independence; that is, for every man to be a gentleman and hold on to the cotton bags with his own hook. I'll tell you a small invoice of my own mind, just by way of a flirt. I don't much expeck I'll stay here long, no how; so I'm mighty little scarry on that subject. But the day I go away from the Point, I intend to rave old Syl. in a way to kill old folks; if I don't, I wish I may be spontanaciously combustificated and entirely packed away in salt, head, sides and lights; that are a fack!"

"Go it ye cripples," shouted Belcher; "I give a toast: Here's a new uniform for a major of engineers; a coat of tar, and a plume of chicken feathers."

The room shook with the roar and din of applause. The party were becoming more and more boisterous, when the same blacky made his appearance with the smoking dishes, and we drew up around the board with the eagerness of half famished wolves, falling upon the meats and Dutch cakes, and soon working wonderful changes in their outward and visible forms, dimensions and bulk. Tiffe was master of ceremonies.

"Here's a glorious broiled chicken; take a side, my Ben?—Help yourself to those fried blue Pointers; and Sam, give Benjamin a devilled drum-stick from that hind quarter of turkey near you."

For some minutes the work of devouring went on amidst the clatter of knives and forks, and now and then an exclamation of satisfaction burst forth from mouths crammed full, between the coups de dents. Tiffe pushed round the wine, and then gave

"To those who, absent, are still to memory dear. Well, why don't you drink that to the very bottom, Sam? Bumper's the word here to-night; and so you might as well make a beginning."

"Why, you see, Tom, I've no great objection to swallow the like of that thar, but it's poor wine, no how, and sour, and it always sort o' beflustrates my inside parts. I'll take a bumper of real old corn in preference, or rum, if you please; or if you'll turn to and brew a bucket of your namesake, *prehaps* may-be, I won't and drink as much of a quart as ever you *did* see."

"Tiff, tiff" cried all, make a bucket of tiff in your best style, Tom, and then for home."

The materials were soon brought, and Tom, rolling up his sleeves, entered in good earnest upon the concoction of a beverage, for which he had acquired much celebrity.

Tarsy offered to sing a song the while; which I thought he did in character, as follows:

THE HOG'S JOURNEY WITH SAMBO.

I start wid Sambo in de morning right soon,	Den de man in de moon he turn heself about,
'Cause we guain up to de moon,—	And he look at de nigger and he say clar
And nigger he took along a jug and a spoon—	out—
O jo, O jo, a jug and a spoon.	Wid dat he make a grab and he grab me by de snout—
	O jo, O jo, he grab, &c.
Nigger he take a mighty big chunk	
To knock down de man uf we found him drunk—	Den I start back mighty glad to be off,
And soon he had a plenty on spunk--	'Cause dat warn't no place for a man of my cloff—
O jo, O jo, a plenty on spunk.	And Sambo he free now and guain to de Norff—
	O jo, O jo, he guain to de Norff.
De man in de moon he growl like a bar,	
He say to Sambo, what you doin dar—	
Sambo he say, I speck I spoonin tar—	
O jo, O jo, I speck, &c.	

The drink was ready, and a more intoxicating and deceitful invention, it never entered the head of man to conceive. It was a most villainous compound of rascally ingredients, and altogether remarkable for want of that first recommendation of a good bever-

age, flavor. It was based upon brandy, generally the most wretched and deleterious mixture of that name to be found in the country; then a sort of nondescript sugar, in which red clay and matters much more doubtful, were found in abundance; then butter, which was generally not only rancid, but approaching the condition of some great change, either of putrescence or dissolution; cloves, allspice (one half pepper,) boiling water, and all these *gentle* stimuli kept red hot in a copper kettle over the fire.

Very soon after the first glass was swallowed, its effects were to be seen in the increased vociferation and incongruous clamor which arose in a confused roar of words and sounds; each striving to be heard and no one listening. The senseless sayings of the drunken man are generally subjects for mirth; oh, that it were true always!

Tiffe and the others were of course enjoying the time to the utmost; and copious draughts were swallowed by one and the other, as some maudlin sentiment or ridiculous assertion claimed a momentary admiration. At one moment they would assume attitudes, threatening an immediate appeal to arms; the next they were in each others' arms, boasting of each others' good qualities, and denouncing the authorities at the Post; then would follow haranguing, laughing, roaring, singing, crying, (or something like it;) all mixed up in one grand volume of sound, almost deafening. Tiffe now suddenly sprang away from the rest, drew from his bosom a paper, and seizing a glass of liquor, he mounted a table and recited a part of Cato's soliloquy.

"This, fellows, this," he continued, "is a letter from my M—M—Mamma. I received it t-t-day, and it has made me feel b-b-blue all the morning (hiccup;) but I don't f-f-feel so now, I don't much think (hiccup.) The old quiz writes d-d-devilish pathetic, I assure ye, and I'll read it f-f-for your am-m-musement. Hem, (hiccup); My de-dear Son"—I snatched the letter from him and put it in my chakos in an instant. "Hilloa, Ben my boy, my boy Ben, give me my letter Ben; I (hiccup) won't read it Ben, if you don't like it."

He took it and seemed to fold it up very carefully, and the carousal was renewed. But it is as well to proceed to the consummation of a mad and degrading scene of revel and debauch. I was observing Tiffe, who now staggered round the room, with a voice hoarse from exertion; his dress disordered and soiled; his face flushed to a perfect rage of redness; his eye fixed and heavy, with an occasional maniac gleam and a scarcely audible articulation.—He approached a candle and thrust the letter into the flame, passing it to his mouth as if to light a cigar, and uttering some incoherent and wild expressions. It was his last effort; he reeled and fell upon the floor, dead drunk!

Tarsy, not wholly overcome by his potations, now proposed to go home, and after great exertions and much fatigue, I had the satisfaction of seeing our senseless burthen deposited upon the rock at Gee's Point while the drums were beating tattoo. Before taps, our beds were filled with their proper occupants, and the room passed inspection.

B. B.

REVISED REGULATIONS OF THE ARMY.

It has been announced to the army that the revised "general regulations," which have recently been distributed to the several posts, will be offered to the President as a substitute for the present code.

In the circular accompanying the work, the authorities have asked for the opinions and suggestions of every grade of officers. It should be presumed that they are sincere in this request; and, if this presumption be correct, it may be further presumed, that time will be given for such suggestions to be made and considered. Perhaps it would also be advisable for them to state, at what future period their ears will be closed, in order that those who wish to advise, may know what time they have for reflection.

An apathy appears to pervade the army on the subject of the revised regulations, which, to the writer, is perfectly inexplicable; except by feelings to which he does not wish even to allude. He will merely remark, that a perusal of the book in question, can hardly fail to impress the reader with a conviction of the genuine interest taken in the welfare of the army by those to whom was entrusted the responsible duty of preparing it.

It is but rarely that a set of laws can be remodeled; and this being one of those rare occasions, we do hope that the officers of the army will not allow any feelings of jealousy or indifference, to prevent them from calling the attention of the authorities to such existing errors, or proposed improvements, as their experience may have pointed out. It behooves all who prefer law to custom, or reason to precedent, to seize this opportunity of co-operating with the government in the establishment of a just and unambiguous system of regulations.

In a few months the laws which are to guide us will be fixed for years; and if they should appear with any serious errors or deficiencies, let us at least have the satisfaction of throwing the responsibility on the shoulders of those who have offered to bear it.

The writer does not make these remarks, because he has any great faults to find in the revised code; on the contrary he believes that it will give general satisfaction; but because all with whom he has spoken have found fault with some articles, and with equal unanimity have they scouted the idea of recommending an alteration.

The following are a few points, to which attention is most respectfully requested:

ART. 38. On Courts Martial. 1.—Suppose a court, which is usually detailed with an odd number of members, should from any cause have its number made even; how is a question on which there is an equal division, to be decided? This is a case which is by no means unlikely to occur, and which should therefore be provided for. It is proposed that the decision should in all such cases, be in favor of the prisoner.

2. Since challenges take place before the court is sworn, can the court take evidence *under oath* on the matter in question?

3. Would it not be well to *civilize* the military code to a certain extent by allowing two or three peremptory challenges to the prisoner?

4. Paragraph 19, says "the court will consider itself authorised to organize and act, provided the number present does not fall short of five, *unless otherwise ordered*;" and paragraph 24, says "no act of theirs can be legal without the presence of the whole court." Is there no discrepancy here? And when an order for a court reads thus:—"a court of *nine* members will convene &c. &c. for the trial of captain A——," is such an order to deprive any *five* of them from proceeding with the trial, as prescribed in paragraph 19?

5. Can the court call witnesses? i. e. any who have not been called by the prisoner or the prosecutor. It has been done in our service, but the best authorities are against it.

Transportation and travelling allowance.—Should not an effort be made, as recommended by the quarter master general, (doc. No. 2, p. 93,) to restore the allowances to their old rates? It is now much less than the allowance granted to the naval or any civil officers; and in this part of the country, (the south) often below the actual fare, to say nothing of the contingent expenses. The rule which reduces the mileage of a member of a court martial, *because* he receives a *per diem*, is of very doubtful justice; something like the regulation which allows assistant commissaries fifteen dollars per month, and then takes away one ration (six dollars) *because* he gets this fifteen; actually giving him but nine dollars extra. A member of a court being but temporarily absent from his post, his expenses are nearly the same as when he is present; and the *per diem* is granted to cover the additional expense incident to his travelling. The writer speaks knowingly, perhaps feelingly; for since the new regulations on this subject, he sunk about half a month's pay on court martial duty in two months.

ART. 4th, paragraph 6, says "no officer shall be permitted to hold two staff appointments at the same time;" the same rule recurs in the "pay department." Art. 45, paragraph 34, says that assistant commissaries shall be *ex officio* assistant quarter masters.

ART. 50th.—*Brevet pay.* This article does not provide for the most cruel of all brevets—viz: brevet first lieutenants.

INCIDENTAL ALLOWANCES.—Under this head there are a few striking pieces of injustice. An acting professor at the military academy (of chemistry and mineralogy,) gets but ten dollars a month for his extra services! The *acting* assistant professors, whose duties are believed to be nearly the same as those of assistant professors and professors, receive no extra pay. Pay professors to be proportioned to the qualifications requisite in the person paid, and to the duties performed by him.

POST FUND.—The writer is not aware of any good objection to the old regulation on this subject, which gave the council of ad-

ministration, when unanimous, the final decision of all contested points between itself and the commanding officer. The new regulation, which refers such cases to the next highest authority, will, in practice, transfer such decision to the commanding officer, and will be productive of much inconvenient delay.

COMPANY FUND.—This fund, though not recognised in either old or new regulations, is known to exist generally throughout the army. The new regulation, which cuts off its principal source, by prohibiting the transfer of post fund to company fund, has reduced this fund to a small amount—if indeed it has not annihilated it in most companies. Would it not be well to provide some responsible administrator for such fund whenever it shall arise? Let it be entrusted to some lieutenant of each company, with power to make payments on the captain's warrant; his accounts to be audited, and all differences between him and his captain to be settled by the council of administration.

ARMY REGISTER.—It is earnestly recommended that the adjutant general be authorised and required to furnish each officer with a copy, the amount to be deducted from his pay, if it cannot be done at the public expense.

REGIMENTAL REGISTER.—It is proposed that the adjutant of each regiment be required to make out a semi-annual register, exhibiting a list of the posts and officers of the regiment, and stating whether the officer be on company or extra duty, &c. &c. &c. This has been done by at least one adjutant, and affords much convenient if not necessary information, which can now only be obtained by a tedious and objectionable process.

There are a few other points on which the writer might offer some suggestions, such as the subject of details and the article which requires that the superintendent of the military academy shall be of the engineer corps; but he has perhaps already given too much advice for one; he therefore closes with a prayer that when the regulations are adopted, they may be enforced.

C. K.

EGYPTIAN NAVY.—Besides a ship of one hundred guns, and two of eighty guns now on the stocks, which it will require eight or nine months to complete, the Pasha of Egypt's fleet consists of six ships of one hundred guns, one ship of eighty-four guns, five ships of sixty guns, one ship of fifty-two guns, two ships of twenty-four guns, one ship of twenty-two guns, five ships of twenty guns, three ships of sixteen guns; one ship of fourteen guns, making in all twenty-five sail, carrying one thousand two hundred and sixty-eight guns; the crews of which, including officers, amount to twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight men.

DUPIN'S NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.**CHAPTER V.**

Of the instruction of the dock yards and persons belonging thereto.

Purely theoretical instruction in the English navy is far from being as general and thorough, as might be expected in a body which is the most important to the defence and the ambition of this enlightened nation.

Many of the workmen of the navy are able to read and write, and are acquainted with the rudiments of arithmetic. These elementary notions, with those of the technical processes necessary to the tracing or marking out of ship building, constitute the degree of knowledge, beyond which neither that of the laborers, nor that of the greater part of constructing engineers extends.

Before being made engineers, it was necessary, by a manual apprenticeship, to become ship carpenters. Many young men were admitted as apprentices, who knew neither how to read or write. According to the law of Elizabeth, the apprenticeship was to last seven years, in all trades. During this time the young builders were only instructed in the tracing out of wood work and the proper management of tools.* This noviciate being finished, the same young men served as common carpenters for two or three years. After which they were made overseers. At first, the direction of a gang of fifteen laborers and four or five apprentices was entrusted to them; afterwards, the number was increased; at a still later period they became assistants of the master builder; and finally master builders in the different dock yards.

"In this manner" (say the commissioners of the naval revision, after having stated the facts that we have just mentioned) "the construction of vessels, on which depends the security of the empire, is entirely entrusted to carpenters, who have received from the government no mathematical instruction in the theory of naval architecture."

Formerly, the master builder and his assistants had the privilege of employing apprentices whom they selected from a more wealthy and enlightened class than that from which the common laborers were taken. The more wealthy parents gave considerable sums to induce the builders to receive their children. Frequently, the apprentices in the dock yards were allowed an extraordinary pay, to which they had no right, and which the engineers, charged with instructing them, turned to their own advantage. Great partiality was shown also in the recommendations for promotion. On the discovery of these multiplied abuses, the privilege of taking appren-

* Some were employed in tracing in the moulding lofts, and were selected, sometimes according to their merit, and sometimes according to the partiality of their officers.

tices was withdrawn from the master builders and their assistants.

Government then lost that class of scholars, which, belonging to opulent families, were well educated at their entry into the dock yard: a class, which being able to pay the engineers well, was more attended to, and were altogether better instructed in every thing which requires a tincture of the sciences.

There were also other privileged apprentices: young men attached especially to the foremen. But the foremen were interested in increasing as much as possible the pay of their own apprentices. There resulted from this, often, exaggerated estimates of workmanship, detrimental to the public finances. On account of this, the right of keeping apprentices was withdrawn from the foremen.

Formerly, every apprentice was supported by his master, if his parents were not able to do it. In that case, the whole of his pay became the property of his master. By this arrangement, every constructor received for an apprentice about seventy pounds a year. It was his interest to find a young man whose parents were in good circumstances, and to recommend himself to them by the care with which he instructed his pupil.

In 1802, the order of things was entirely changed. It was decided that in future, the apprentices, instead of being attached personally to any workman, should be attached to the principal officers who directed the branch of work in the dock yards to which they were destined. The name of instructor was given to every workman, charged with teaching an apprentice; the latter only received daily pay, although he was obliged to work as long as the instructor employed in the undertaking. On account of so many disadvantages accumulating within the short space of two years, only the poorest and most ignorant any longer feel the desire of placing their children in the dock yards, as apprentices.

In concluding the interesting statement of which we have just presented the analysis, the commissioners of revision conclude thus: "In order to put an end to this want of foresight, the consequence of which will be dangerous to the country, it is necessary to attract to our maritime dock yards, better educated apprentices. It is necessary to teach them mechanics, mathematics, drawing and all that belongs to a knowledge of naval architecture. It is necessary to employ them with the carpenters in manual labor, in the construction and repairing of vessels; that they may unite the practice of the art, with the study of the theory. By this double apprenticeship, they will be able, first to make plans for our vessels of war, according to truly scientific principles; secondly, to judge of the workmanship required for the execution of every part of a vessel, of the wages that the laborers ought reasonably to be allowed, and of the quality of the work when executed. We place the investigation of the means of obtaining these essential objects, among the most important functions that your majesty has been pleased to confide to us."

The commissioners afterwards propose a plan of instruction, of which we will mention only the essential points.

1st. That no young man shall be admitted as apprentice under fourteen years of age, and four feet ten inches high; he shall be robust and well grown; able to read, to write, and to apply the first rules of arithmetic.

2d. That the master builder and surgeon of the dock yard shall respectively examine with regard to capacity and temperament, the subject who may present himself, and whom the commissioners of the dock yards will either admit or reject. After six months trial the apprentice will be admitted definitively or rejected positively. If he be admitted, he will be attached to a workman or head artificer, who will become his special master, and who will be responsible for his instruction.

3d. That the parents or guardians of the apprentice shall maintain and furnish him with the necessary tools; but the half of his gain shall return to him during the four first years, and sixty dollars only during each of the three last. If the apprentice has neither parents nor guardians, he will be entirely at the charge of his master. The apprentice will receive eight and a half cents a day, during the four first years, and seventeen cents, during the three last; all the rest of his gain (the share of his parents deducted) will return to the master. The whole pay allowed an apprentice shall be thirty-one cents the first year, and shall increase every year until the seventh, when it will be one dollar and thirty-two cents; the pay of the carpenter being estimated at one dollar and forty-three cents; such was the case during the last war.

If the apprentice leave his work without permission, or if he commit any other serious fault, his instructor will have him seized and brought before a magistrate, that he may be punished according to law. If his fault require it, he will be discharged from service, and his apprenticeship will be annulled. The apprentice will be received as constructor of the military marine, at the end of the seven years noviciate, completed by adding as many days as he may have missed work, by absenting himself without permission. But if it happen that an apprentice shall have absented himself, for more than six days, in this manner, in any one year, he will not be admitted by the commissioners, without the express sanction of the naval council, to which all the circumstances of the affair will be communicated.

In their fifth year, the apprentices will be exercised in caulking. An eighth of them will be instructed in the art of making masts, and building small vessels. The total number of the apprentices will be the fourth of that of the workmen. The naval council will pronounce on the admission of every apprentice, upon a list drawn up by the master builder, and transmitted with marginal notes by the commissioners. The candidates for apprenticeship, who shall unite all the qualities required, and the same degree of merit, shall be preferred in the following order: 1st. The children of the officers of the dock yards, of the carpenters, then of the caulkers and of the officers of the ship. 2d. The orphans of those officers and mechanics. 3d. The children of those officers and mechanics

who have left the service. 4th. The children of the workmen and laborers of the dock yards.

At the time of the naval revision, there was in the dock yard of Chatham, a school of apprentices, in which the expenses of books, paper, &c., was defrayed by the voluntary subscriptions of the officers of that establishment. The school was opened every evening, in winter after hours of work, in summer from six to eight o'clock. In the commencement, reading, writing, and arithmetic, were taught; afterwards, only apprentices who possessed these acquirements were admitted; they were, besides, instructed in the elements of geometry applied to making out the timber work of vessels. It is the only establishment of this kind ever known in the English navy.

The commissioners of the naval revision have required, that one or more should teach the apprentices of every dock yard, to read, write and calculate; the books, paper, pens, &c., being bought at the expense of the government. They wished to have those young men, who were most distinguished for zeal and intelligence, instructed in French also, in order to fit them for engineers.

After having stated their views, the commissioners make this observation, which acquaints us with the existence of an evil which they endeavored to eradicate: "In concluding this part of our report, we affirm, as our opinion, that unless measures are taken to introduce a better education, among those to whom, in the sequel, the superintendence of our maritime dock yards will be entrusted, you must not hope (whatever regulations may be established) to see order and regularity reigning in the conduct of affairs; nor to see the construction of our vessels of war reach that excellence, which proper care on the part of government might attain, and which consequently the country has a right to expect."

Guided by these motives, the commissioners presented a plan for the formation of a school of naval engineers, which was placed in the Portsmouth dock-yard, near the naval college, of which we will speak in the following chapter. A professor of ship building is joined to those of the college, for the instruction of those scholars destined for engineers. These scholars are selected from the apprentices of the marine, after a previous examination, made in the presence of a committee of the naval council, composed of the comptroller and of two inspectors of construction. The candidates must be from fifteen to seventeen years old, strong, and with good constitutions, etc. No other consideration than that of talent is admitted.

School of Naval Architecture, established at Portsmouth, (Budget of 1820.)

Superintendent,	-	-	-	-	£ 250
Keeper, porter and messenger,	-	-	-	-	120
Fourteen apprentices of the first class,	-	-	-	-	605
Lodging, food, etc.	-	-	-	-	695
Repairing, materials, etc.	-	-	-	-	459
Total					£2,129

Knowledge required:—Arithmetic, including decimal fractions; the six first books of Euclid, the elements of algebra, and the En-

glish grammar; the scholars ought also to read French easily, that they may profit from the works published in that language, upon subjects relating to naval architecture.

They are lodged and supplied with food and clothing, at the expense of the state; but instead of washing and other necessary expenses, they receive at their entrance twenty-five pounds, and five more every year until the seventh, which must be passed at sea.*

Each of the candidates should present two securities for five hundred pounds, which are confiscated if the young man leave the service of the navy before the expiration of the ten years which follow their apprenticeship. At the expiration of this apprenticeship, the scholars are fit to be chosen for any post in the direction of ship building. In waiting for vacant places, they serve as supernumeraries, with the salaries of one hundred and fifty pounds during each of the three first years, and afterwards one hundred and eighty pounds a year.

Half of the scholar's time is devoted to theoretical studies, the other half to tracing in the moulding lofts, and to manual labor in the timber yards, etc; not to the roughest work, but to that which can best develop intelligence and knowledge. The scholars are examined every year; the account of this examination is addressed to the admiralty as well as to the naval council.

If we reflect upon the regulations, of which we have just mentioned the principal measures, we shall see that even now, while the government strive to elevate the profession of builder of government vessels, it still considers it a trade. And also that it may not be considered as giving the young builders a liberal education, they are subjected to all the laws of apprenticeship, imposed by Queen Elizabeth, on all the different trades.

It is not astonishing that in thus depreciating these scholars in their own estimation, the government thinks it is taking measures to prevent them from leaving the service, when they shall have acquired an education superior to that of the class of architects with whom they are confounded. The English administration carries its suspicions so far in this respect, that in 1819, the members of the special committee of finances proposed to suppress the study of French; lest the young builders should acquire, with that language, the means of entering foreign service. This act, which is so strongly contrasted with the generally wise and generous views of the committees of parliament, deserves to be cited and reflected upon.

"With respect to that important and scientific establishment, '*the school of naval architecture*,' your committee are of opinion

* This last decision, notwithstanding its wisdom, and the excellent instructions given with respect to it by the commissioners of revision, has never been put in execution. The commissioners had taken pains to direct the nature and details of the studies that the scholars destined for engineers should pursue while at sea.

that some observations on the method of instructing apprentices of the first class, should be submitted to the house. It seems desirable that a larger number of young men than is absolutely necessary for the naval service of Great Britain, should not be educated at the expense of the government. In consequence of educating more persons than it is possible to employ in our own dock yards, we enable foreign countries to profit by the talents acquired at the expense of this country ; which talents may in the end be employed against us. Your committee is persuaded that any inclination whatever to leave the service, is facilitated by the knowledge of the French language, which enables them to accept immediately any offer which may be made to them on the part of foreign countries, after the expiration of the time during which they have furnished security not to leave the service. This facility would be greatly diminished were the study of foreign languages discontinued. The French works upon this branch of science, are not considered sufficiently numerous, or important, to require the continuance of this kind of instruction. Besides, should these works be found necessary, translations of them might be obtained at little expense, which would answer every purpose." (3d report of select committee on finances.)

If we compare the allowances of the French and English apprentices, the latter are paid much more generously.

In the first place, in order to be admitted into the school of the English builders, the scholars are not obliged to possess half the knowledge required from those who enter the Polytechnic school. Still, from the first year, they are lodged, fed, instructed, clothed and paid by the government. But, when the French scholars enter the Polytechnic school, not only does the government render them no assistance, but they are obliged to pay eight hundred francs to the official providers of their food, washing, etc.

A scholar from the Polytechnic school possesses more knowledge it is true, than an English apprentice, after five years apprenticeship. But the French scholars remain at least two years, under a salary of one thousand two hundred frs. and for the three following years of one thousand five hundred francs ; while the English scholars without paying any of the expenses of his lodging and subsistence, is allowed for dress and pocket money, from one thousand to one thousand five hundred francs, during the years which correspond to the two first of the French scholar, and three thousand seven hundred and fifty francs, during those corresponding with the three last. Undoubtedly lodging and food are more expensive in England than in France ; but in the first place, the scholar of the former country is free from this expense for seven years ; and, during the three following, in the most unfavorable cases, (when there are no vacant places) he has just twice and a half as much as the scholar admitted in our yards. So that every thing considered, the English scholar is much better paid. It must be remarked that the French graduate finds in the station he occupies in society, a reward which is worth more, in his eyes, than allowances ten times as great.

THE DRAGOON EXPEDITION.

[FROM THE JOURNAL OF AN OFFICER.]

We turned at length our faces again towards Fort Gibson, most of our men so completely worn down by sickness, as to be scarce able to mount their horses, and the majority of the officers in the same situation. Our march, for several days, was rendered more fatiguing by the excessive heat of the sun, scarcity of water, and the heavy duties of the few men who were fit for duty, and who, in addition to attending, as far as lay in their power, to the wants of five times their number of sick, were obliged to watch nearly three hundred horses, that were, at the end of the march, turned loose to graze. The morning's amusements were always ushered in by the catching and securing the horses, in order to ascertain if any were missing, in which all the officers who were able, in common with the men, took a part, and then our march commenced. One among the many regrets, expressed by those of the invalids particularly who were more convalescent than others, and who had been confined to a sick bed during the whole summer, was, that they would return without having seen any of the herds of buffalo, that were known to inhabit the section of country through which we were then passing. The hope of meeting them was, however, strongly cherished until the morning of the day that it was known we would leave what is termed by the hunters, *the buffalo range*, when the poor fellows gave up in despair. On the afternoon of that day, however, the cry of "*There are the buffalos*," rung along the line, when on the summit of one of the prairie hills, along whose side we were slowly winding, one hundred of these animals suddenly made their appearance. Immediate preparations were made, (by those who felt sufficiently well to enjoy the sport,) to attack them; whilst those, whose health would not allow it, were quite as busy in endeavoring to quiet their horses, who already evinced no small degree of uneasiness at the unexpected visitation. Whether, as it is said of these animals, that when roving thus in herds nothing will impede their progress, or the fear excited at seeing so large a number of men urged them to make their escape, I cannot say; but after a moment's pause, they set off in a trot, and passed through our line in three different places. A most ludicrous scene here ensued; as a matter of course, most of the horses took fright and ran off. In one direction you might see a *pack horse*, loaded with flour, pork, coffee pots, tin cups, frying pans, and all the paraphernalia of the kitchen, flying like the wind before one of these animals, who was as desirous of getting rid of the horse, as the horse of him, kept a maddening chase over the prairie; in another, one or two of our poor invalids, totally unable to restrain their steeds, were playing the part of leaders in a chase to two or three enormous buffalos, who flew after them as if determined to avenge

the fall of their companions, whose groans could be distinguished among the shouts of the hunters when it was announced that one had fallen under the repeated shots from their carbines.

The chase and chasing lasted for nearly an hour, when the "recall" from our bugles assembled the men together. The sick cursing from their hearts the cause of their unexpected additional exercise, and the hunters loaded with the choicest pieces of seven buffalos, which they had slain, at the same time amusing themselves with the mishaps of those who had so unwillingly taken part in the sport. A few miles further brought us to our encampment for the night, when a hearty supper upon the game put us in a humor for a sound sleep, from which we were awakened by the reveille, to commence the monotony of a long march over the prairie in the hot sun.

Death seemed to be making preparations to luxuriate among the victims destined for his prey. We arrived at Fort Gibson about the last of August, and found the rest of the regiment encamped on a small eminence near the Fort.

It almost seemed, as we slowly wound our way through the lines of tents, as if we were unwelcome; few were the greetings of friendship from those who, having had some ten days rest, were laughing at the toils and privations they had undergone during the summer. Some offered to share for the night their beds with their emaciated and sick-worn comrades. Early the next morning a sort of stir and some talk was made about preparing a place for the invalids; and during that day and part of the next, they were huddled together, either in tents with a few bushes thrown over them, or into a spare building, called, *pro tem*, a hospital, more truly a "Morgue." We soon had fatal proof of the total want of comforts for them: first came a detail to prepare a last dwelling place for a dragoon of such a troop; and scarcely would that be complied with, before the remains of another unfortunate silently appealed to its late fellow-soldiers to do for it the last earthly offices we ever require. All this was done in silence, and apparent hurry; no deep note from the bugle, or hollow roll of the drum, no volley from the carbine, told that the solemn but fascinating scene of a "soldier's burial" was about being performed. All was coldness, all was indifference: a square box, hastily made, seemed even a favor to obtain; and the spectator would, *en passant*, perhaps cast a vacant look upon the corpse, as if a summons to appear before Him who gave us our being, was a matter of much less importance than the worldly pleasures or speculations that then occupied his mind. Long ere the close of September, we numbered upwards of sixty less than when we left the same place but a few weeks before, in all the pomp and pageantry of war, filled with hope, and pride, and ambitious to return, with the pleasing reflection that at least we had done our duty; and when we again mixed with the gay world, we were entitled to its smiles and approbation.

"*Sic transit gloria mundi!*" how truly applicable to us! K.

SUNDAY INSPECTIONS.

That a favorable change of opinions and practice has taken place in the Army of the United States, no one will deny, who is acquainted with its present condition; and that the moral improvement is the effect of orders, which abrogated some duties, authorised and enforced by army regulations, is equally unquestionable.

The orders which emanated from the present Secretary of War, evince the benevolence of his heart and the deep interest he has ever felt in the moral advancement and intellectual improvement of those, with whom he is intimately connected.

The exclusion of ardent spirits from the soldier's ration was the suggestion of an enlightened mind. It deprived the youthful recruit of, perhaps, the first temptation to intemperance, and checked the progress of others, who were making rapid advances to the drunkard's grave. This was the first link in the chain of causes, which erected a barrier against the further inroad of a moral evil, which had been for many years depredating upon the usefulness, happiness and lives of a large proportion of the military community. To this may be imputed, in part, the institution of temperance societies in the army, and their present prosperous condition. Those societies have, from their commencement, exerted the happiest influence over the minds of many men, and by giving a moral tone to the opinions of those who live in contact with them, have reclaimed numbers, who had long been subject to intemperance. Many other causes could be adduced, which have had their share in the production of the present elevated character of the service, but to treat of them all would be foreign from my present purpose; I therefore shall confine the few remarks I have to make, to the benefits which have resulted to the army, by the abandonment of inspections and military parades on the sabbath day.

There are duties to be discharged at every post in the Union, as much as in any private community; and although they differ in their nature, they are equally imperative. That all the duties of a garrison, including inspections and military parades, have been, (as far as our observation has extended) as well performed and with greater advantage to the service, since they have been compressed within the six days of the week, its present improved condition bears ample testimony.

Cleanliness is a moral virtue, and that it should be required of the troops, and that they be clothed in their most decent attire on that day, as a suitable preparation for higher services due to the time, no one will deny. But that the handling of arms, which was formerly inseparably connected with such a state, together with the fears and tremors incident to the inspected, lest a delinquency should subject them to a just penalty, as calculated to prepare the

mind for the duties of the sabbath, or to attune the heart to praises due to the God of armies, we are not willing to assent to.

That portion of the army which consists of Americans (and perhaps the whole of it) is composed of men, who, early or later in life, were made acquainted with the command of God respecting the sabbath, and were, by the religious influence of their parents and a respect for the laws of the land, led to keep it inviolate. As soon as they became enlisted soldiers, (we do not mean all of them) duties were imposed upon them which they esteemed foreign from those which they had been taught were due to the day; but as they were obliged to perform them, with some reluctance at first, they soon became to them apologies for the commission of other prohibited acts. Scruples of conscience were made to yield to unhallowed desires, and at length breaking through every moral restraint, the sabbath became to many of them a day, only distinguished by more open and flagrant violations.

We believe there are many pious officers and soldiers in the service to whom inspections, etc. on the sabbath were extremely disagreeable, and who hailed their exclusion from that day with peculiar satisfaction and delight. With some of those we are acquainted. The stillness which now pervades our garrisons, by their exemption from duties formerly imposed upon them, affords such persons (and as many others as choose) who by location are deprived of public places of worship, opportunity for retirement and other duties consonant to their feelings. They believe it to be a duty to keep this day holy, and it is common for them to assemble together, and as a substitute for public worship, engage in private reading, religious conversation and prayers. The order which secured to such individuals, and to the army generally, so valuable an opportunity, free from the encroachment of public duty, is esteemed by them the best expression of an enlightened, elevated and religious mind.

Many of the posts on the seaboard are in the vicinity of public houses of worship, which afford ample room for those of the army who are disposed to assemble in them. At the post where we are now on duty, it is with pride and pleasure we witness on every sabbath morning, the men who are off duty, formed by order of the commanding officer and under the conduct of a non-commissioned officer, marched (without music) into the town, where they fall out at the several meeting houses at which they worship. Formerly, they were deprived of the time necessary to such a proceeding by inspections, etc., to which they were subjected. Being now free from such duty by the order, (the beneficial effects of which we are now contemplating) opportunity is allowed to attend the whole day on divine service and to reap the rich reward which attends a conscientious discharge of duty.

Again. The order has removed an influence prejudicial to our children. We well know the great susceptibility of youthful minds and with what ease they are influenced either by good or bad examples. Nothing is more attractive to them than military parades,

and no sight more eminently calculated to draw off their attention from the sober concerns of the sabbath. Can a parent consistently inculcate upon the minds of his children the duty of abstaining from all unnecessary employments on that day, and at the same time be guilty himself of a violation of it? Suppose he should plead, in extenuation, that imperative duty exacted it of him, and the children should reply, that a duty which requires a disobedience to God's commands had better be relinquished, would he not feel obligated to that man, who by his authority should remove all future opportunity for such reproof? This is not an inferior consideration, when we keep in view the intimate connection of early impressions and examples, with the future characters and happiness of our children.

The order has removed from the christian community which is adjacent to some of the posts, impressions injurious to the moral character of the army. In such society, there are those who hold in highest estimation the privileges which the sabbath brings and the duties it claims, and they esteem others who disregard it, as living in open violation of a known command. Their views of the subject are such as we have declared ours to be, with the exception of one point connected with it. They were ignorant of the fact that inspections, etc. were instituted by a power, which the authority of no inferior officer could supersede; consequently they attached blame to commanders of posts and attributed the performance of the duty to a want of proper respect for the day. We never did attach blame to such officers, and we should be sorry to believe that the custom ever received from them any other sanction than a compliance, with which they could not dispense.

We have extended our remarks to a much greater length than we at first intended to do, but lengthy as they may seem to be, there are omitted important points connected with the subject of which they treat, and many facts which could be adduced as proof of the inestimable benefits which have resulted to those portions of the army with which we have been conversant, by the abandonment of inspections, etc. on the sabbath day.

We yield to none in concern for the moral character and happiness of the army, and our anxiety that they may be placed beyond the reach of calumny and prejudice, has drawn from us this article. We yield to none in respect for our companions in arms, and we feel assured that their direct course to the favor of Heaven and to the esteem and respect of those whose opinions they value, is one of virtue, and a willing obedience to the commands of the Almighty.

AN OFFICER.

[We have omitted a large portion of the preceding article, as not being essential to the main argument, and as partaking more of the character of a homily than of an essay.—EDITOR.]

REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

FROM THE LIFE AND TREASON OF BENEDICT ARNOLD BY JARED SPARKS.

MURDER OF MISS M'CREA.

The murder of Jane M'Crea has been a theme, which eloquence and sensibility have alike contributed to dignify, and which has kindled in many a breast the emotions of a responsive sympathy. General Gates' description, in his letter to Burgoyne, although more ornate than forcible, and abounding more in bad taste than simplicity or pathos, was suited to the feelings of the moment, and produced a lively impression in every part of America; and the glowing language of Burke, in one of his most celebrated speeches in the British Parliament, made the story of Jane M'Crea familiar to the European world.

This young lady was the daughter of a clergyman, who died in New Jersey before the revolution. Upon her father's death she sought a home in the house of her brother, a respectable gentleman, residing on the western bank of Hudson's river, about four miles below Fort Edward. Here she formed an intimacy with a young man named David Jones, to whom it was understood she was engaged to be married. When the war broke out, Jones took the side of the royalists, went to Canada, received a commission, and was a captain or lieutenant among the provincials in Burgoyne's army.

Fort Edward was situated on the eastern margin of Hudson's river, within a few yards of the water, and surrounded by a plain of considerable extent, which was cleared of wood and cultivated. On the road leading to the north, and near the foot of the hill about one third of a mile from the fort, stood a house occupied by Mrs. M'Neil, a widow lady and an acquaintance of Miss M'Crea, with whom she was staying as a visiter at the time the American army was in that neighborhood. The side of the hill was covered with a growth of bushes, and on its top, a quarter of a mile from the house, stood a large pine tree, near the root of which gushed out a perennial spring of water. A guard of one hundred men had been left at the fort, and a picket under Lieutenant Van Vechten was stationed in the woods on the hill a little beyond the pine tree.

Early one morning this picket guard was attacked by a party of Indians, rushing through the woods from different points at the same moment, and rending the air with hideous yells. Lieutenant Van Vechten and five others were killed and scalped, and four were wounded. Samuel Standish, one of the guard, whose post was near the pine tree, discharged his musket at the first Indian he saw, and ran down the hill towards the fort; but he had no sooner reached the plain, than three Indians, who had pursued him to cut off his retreat, darted out of the bushes, fired, and wounded

him in the foot. One of them sprang upon him, threw him to the ground, pinned his arms, and then pushed him violently forward up the hill. He naturally made as much haste as he could, and in a short time they came to the spring, where several Indians were assembled.

Here Standish was left to himself, at a little distance from the spring and the pine tree, expecting every moment to share the fate of his comrades, whose scalps were conspicuously displayed. A few moments only had elapsed, when he saw a small party of Indians ascending the hill, and with them Mrs. M'Neil and Miss M'Crea on foot. He knew them both, having often been at Mrs. M'Neil's house.

The party had hardly joined the other Indians when he perceived much agitation among them, high words and violent gestures, till at length they engaged in a furious quarrel, and beat one another with their muskets. In the midst of this fray, one of the chiefs, apparently in a paroxysm of rage, shot Miss M'Crea in the breast. She instantly fell and expired. Her hair was long and flowing. The same chief grasped it in his hand, seized his knife, and took off the scalp in such a manner as to include nearly the whole of her hair; then springing from the ground, he tossed it in the face of a young warrior, who stood near him watching the operation, brandished it in the air, and uttered a yell of savage exultation. When this was done, the quarrel ceased; and, as the fort had already been alarmed, the Indians hurried away as quickly as possible to General Frazer's encampment on the road to Fort Anne, taking with them Mrs. M'Neil and Samuel Standish.

The bodies of the slain were found by a party that went in pursuit, and were carried across the river. They had been stripped of their clothing, and the body of Miss M'Crea was wounded in nine places, either by a scalping knife or a tomahawk. A messenger was despatched to convey the afflicting intelligence to her brother, who arrived soon afterwards, took charge of his sister's remains, and had them interred on the east side of the river, about three miles below the fort. The body of Lieutenant Van Vechten was buried at the same time and on the same spot.

History has preserved no facts by which we can at this day ascertain the reason, why Miss M'Crea should remain as she did in so exposed and unprotected a situation. She had been reminded of her danger by the people at the fort. Tradition relates, however, and with seeming truth, that through some medium of communication she had promised her lover, probably by his advice, to remain in this place, until the approach of the British troops should afford her an opportunity to join him, in company with her hostess and friend. It is said, that when they saw the Indians coming to the house, they were at first frightened and attempted to escape; but as the Indians made signs of a pacific intention, and one of them held up a letter, intimating that it was to be opened, their fears were calmed and the letter was opened. It was from Jones, and contained a request that they would put themselves under the

charge of the Indians, whom he had sent for the purpose, and who would guard them in safety to the British camp. Unfortunately, two separate parties of Indians, or at least two chiefs acting independently of each other, had united in this enterprise, combining with it an attack upon the picket guard. It is incredible that Jones should have known this part of the arrangement, or he would have foreseen the danger it threatened. When the prize was in their hands, the two chiefs quarrelled about the mode of dividing the reward they were to receive; and, according to the Indian rule of settling disputes in the case of captives, one of them in a wild fit of passion killed the victim and secured the scalp. Nor is it the least shocking feature of the transaction, that the savage seemed not aware of the nature of his mission. Uninformed as to the motive of his employer for obtaining the person of the lady, or not comprehending it, he regarded her in the light of a prisoner, and supposed the scalp would be an acceptable trophy. Let it be imagined what were the feelings of the anxious lover, waiting with joyful anticipations the arrival of his intended bride, when this appalling proof of her death was presented to him. The innocent had suffered by the hand of cruelty and violence, which he had unconsciously armed; his most fondly cherished hopes were blasted, and a sting was planted in his soul, which time and forgetfulness could never eradicate. His spirit was scathed and his heart broken. He lived but a few years, a prey to his sad recollections, and sunk into the grave under the burthen of his grief.

The remembrance of this melancholy tale is still cherished with a lively sympathy by the people who dwell near the scene of its principal incidents. The inhabitants of the village of Fort Edward have lately removed the remains of Miss M'Crea from their obscure resting place, and deposited them in the public burial ground. The ceremony was solemn and impressive. A procession of young men and maidens followed the relics, and wept in silence when the earth was again closed over them, thus exhibiting an honorable proof of sensibility and of respect for the dead. The little fountain still pours out its clear waters near the brow of the hill, and the venerable pine is yet standing in its ancient majesty, broken at the top and shorn of its branches by the winds and storms of half a century, but revered as marking the spot where youth and innocence were sacrificed in the tragical death of Jane M'Crea.

CAPTURE OF MAJOR ANDRE.

It happened that the same morning on which Andre crossed Pine's Ridge, seven persons, who resided near Hudson's river, agreed voluntarily to go out in company armed, watch the road and intercept any suspicious stragglers, or droves of cattle that might be seen passing towards New York. Four of this party were stationed on a hill, where they had a view of the road for a considerable distance. The three others, named John Paulding

David Williams, and Isaac Van Wart were concealed in the bushes at another place and very near the road.

About half a mile north of the village of Tarrytown, and a few hundred yards from the bank of Hudson's river, the road crosses a small brook, from each side of which the ground rises into a hill, and it was at that time covered over with trees and underbrush.—Eight or ten rods south of this brook, and on the west side of the road, these men were hidden; and at that point André was stopped, after having travelled from Pine's bridge without interruption.

The particulars of this event I shall here introduce, as they are narrated in the testimony given by Paulding and Williams, at Smith's trial, written down at the time by the judge advocate, and preserved in manuscript among the other papers. This testimony having been taken only eleven days after the capture of André, when every circumstance must have been fresh in the recollection of his captors, it may be regarded as exhibiting a greater exactness in its details, than any account hitherto published. In answer to the question of the court, Paulding said:

"Myself, Isaac Van Wart, and David Williams were lying by the side of the road about half a mile above Tarrytown, and about fifteen miles above Kingsbridge, on Saturday morning, between nine and ten o'clock, the 23d September. We had lain there about an hour and a half, as near as I can recollect, and saw several persons we were acquainted with, whom we let pass. Presently one of the young men who were with me, said, 'There comes a gentleman-like looking man, who appears to be well dressed, and has boots on, and whom you had better step out and stop, if you don't know him.' On that I got up, and presented my firelock at the breast of the person, and told him to stand; and then asked him which way he was going. 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'I hope you belong to our party.' I asked him what party. He said, 'The Lower Party.' Upon that I told him I did. Then he said, 'I am a British officer out in the country on particular business, and I hope you will not detain me a minute;' and to show that he was a British officer he pulled out his watch. Upon which I told him to dismount. He then said, 'My God, I must do any thing to get along,' and seemed to make a kind of laugh of it, and pulled out General Arnold's pass, which was to John Anderson, to pass all guards to White Plains and below. Upon that he dismounted.—Said he, 'gentlemen, you had best let me go, or you will bring yourselves into trouble, for your stopping me will detain the General's business;' and said he was going to Dobb's Ferry to meet a person there and get intelligence for General Arnold. Upon that I told him I hoped he would not be offended, that we did not mean to take any thing from him; and I told him there were many bad people, who were going along the road, and I did not know but perhaps he might be one."

When further questioned, Paulding replied that he asked the person his name, who told him it was John Anderson; and that

when Anderson produced General Arnold's pass, he should have let him go, if he had not before called himself a British officer.—Paulding also said, that when the person pulled out his watch, he understood it as a signal that he was a British officer, and not that he meant to offer it to him as a present.

All these particulars were substantially confirmed by David Williams, whose testimony in regard to the searching of André, being more minute than Paulding's, is here inserted.

"We took him in the bushes," said Williams, "and ordered him to pull off his clothes, which he did; but on searching him narrowly we could not find any sort of writings. We told him to pull off his boots, which he seemed to be indifferent about; but we got one boot off, and searched in that boot, and could find nothing. But we found that there were some papers in the bottom of his stocking next to his foot; on which we made him pull his stocking off, and found three papers wrapped up. Mr. Paulding looked at the contents, and said he was a spy. We then made him pull off his other boot, and there we found three more papers at the bottom of his foot, within his stocking.

"Upon this we made him dress himself, and I asked him what he would give us to let him go. He said he would give us any sum of money. I asked him whether he would give us his horse, saddle, bridle, and one hundred guineas. He said, 'yes,' and told us he would direct them to any place, even if it was that very spot, so that we could get them. I asked him whether he would not give us more. He said he would give us any quantity of dry goods, or any sum of money, and bring it to any place that we might pitch upon, so that we might get it. Mr. Paulding answered, 'No, if you would give us ten thousand guineas you should not stir one step.' I then asked the person, who called himself John Anderson if he would not get away if it lay in his power. He answered, 'Yes, I would.' I told him I did not intend he should. While taking him along, we asked him a few questions, and we stopped under the shade. He begged us not to ask him any questions, and said when he came to any commander he would reveal all.

"He was dressed in a blue overcoat, and a tight body coat, that was of a kind of claret color, though a rather deeper red than claret. The button holes were laced with gold tinsel, and the buttons drawn over with the same kind of lace. He had on a round hat, and nankeen waistcoat and breeches, with a flannel waistcoat and drawers, boots, and thread stockings."

The nearest military post was North Castle, where Lieut. Col. Jameson was stationed with a part of Sheldon's regiment of dragoons. To that place it was resolved to take the prisoner; and within a few hours he was delivered up to Jameson, with all the papers that had been taken from his boots.

EXECUTION OF CAPTAIN HALE.

The case of Captain Nathan Hale has been regarded as parallel to that of Major André. This young officer was a graduate of Yale College, and had but recently closed his academic course, when the war of the revolution commenced. Possessing genius, taste, and ardor, he became distinguished as a scholar; and, endowed in an eminent degree with those graces and gifts of nature which add a charm to youthful excellence, he gained universal esteem and confidence. To high moral worth and irreproachable habits were joined gentleness of manners, an ingenuous disposition, and vigor of understanding. No young man of his years put forth a fairer promise of future usefulness and celebrity; the fortunes of none were fostered more sincerely by the generous good wishes of his associates, or the hopes and encouraging pre-sages of his superiors.

Being a patriot upon principle, and an enthusiast in a cause, which appealed equally to his sense of justice and love of liberty, he was among the first to take up arms in his country's defence. The news of the battle of Lexington roused his martial spirit, and called him immediately to the field. He obtained a commission in the army, and marched with his company to Cambridge. His promptness, activity, and assiduous attention to discipline, were early observed. He prevailed upon his men to adopt a simple uniform, which improved their appearance, attracted notice, and procured applause. The example was followed by others, and its influence was beneficial. Nor were his hours wholly absorbed by his military duties. A rigid economy of time enabled him to gratify his zeal for study and mental culture.

At length the theatre of action was changed, and the army was removed to the southward. The battle of Long Island was fought, and the American forces were drawn together in the city of New York. At this moment it was extremely important for Washington to know the situation of the British army on the heights of Brooklyn, its numbers, and the indications as to its future movements. Having confidence in the discretion and judgment of the gallant Colonel Knowlton, who commanded a Connecticut regiment of infantry, he explained his wishes to that officer, and requested him to ascertain if any suitable person could be found in his regiment, who would undertake so hazardous and responsible a service. It was essential that he should be a man of capacity, address, and military knowledge.

Colonel Knowlton assembled several of his officers, stated to them the views and desires of the General, and left the subject to their reflections, without proposing the enterprise to any individual. The officers then separated. Capt. Hale considered deliberately what had been said, and finding himself by a sense of duty inclined to the undertaking, he called at the quarters of his intimate friend, Captain Hull, (afterwards General Hull,) and asked his opinion. Hull endeavored to dissuade him from the service, as

not befitting his rank in the army, and as being of a kind for which his openness of character disqualified him; adding, that no glory could accrue from success, and a detection would inevitably be followed by an ignominious death.

Captain Hale replied, that all these considerations had been duly weighed; that "every kind of service necessary to the public good was honorable by being necessary;" that he did not accept a commission for the sake of fame alone, or personal advancement; that he had been for some time in the army without being able to render any signal aid to the cause of his country, and that he felt impelled by high motives of duty not to shrink from the opportunity now presented.

The arguments of his friends were unavailing, and Captain Hale passed over to Long Island in disguise. He had gained the desired information, and was just on the point of stepping into a boat to return to the city of N. Y., when he was arrested and taken before the British commander. Like André, he had assumed a character which he could not sustain; he was "too little accustomed to duplicity to succeed." The proof against him was so conclusive, that he made no effort at self defence, but frankly confessed his object; and, again like André, without further remarks "left the facts to operate with his judges." He was sentenced to be executed as a spy. And was accordingly hanged the next morning.

The sentence was conformable to the laws of war, and the prisoner was prepared to meet it with a fortitude becoming his character. But the circumstance of his death aggravated his sufferings, and placed him in a situation widely different from that of André. The facts were narrated to General Hull by an officer of the British commissary department, who was present at the execution, and deeply moved by the conduct and fate of the unfortunate victim, and the treatment he received. The provost-marshal to whose charge he was consigned, was a refugee, and behaved towards him in the most unfeeling manner; refusing the attendance of a clergyman and the use of a bible, and destroying the letters he had written to his mother and friends.

In the midst of these barbarities, Hale was calm, collected, firm; pitying the malice that could insult a fallen foe and dying man, but displaying to the last his native elevation of soul, dignity of deportment, and an undaunted courage. Alone, unfriended, without consolation or sympathy, he closed his mortal career with the declaration, "that he only lamented he had but one life to lose for his country." When André stood upon the scaffold, he called upon all around him to bear witness, that he died like a brave man. The dying words of Hale embodied a nobler and more sublime sentiment; breathing a spirit of satisfaction, that, although brought to an untimely end, it was his lot to die a martyr in his country's cause. The whole tenor of his conduct, and this declaration itself, were such proofs of his bravery, that it required not to be more audibly proclaimed. The following tribute is from the muse of Dr. Dwight:—

"Thus, while fond virtue wished in vain to save,
Hale, bright and generous, found a hapless grave;
With genius' living flame his bosom glowed,
And science charmed him to her sweet abode;
In worth's fair path, his feet adventured far,
The pride of peace, the rising grace of war."

There was a striking similarity between the character and acts of Hale and André, but in one essential point of difference the former appears to much the greater advantage. Hale was promised no reward nor did he expect any. It was necessary that the service should be undertaken from purely virtuous motives, without a hope of gain or of honor: because it was of a nature not to be executed by the common class of spies, who are influenced by pecuniary consideration; and promotion could not be offered as an inducement, since that would be a temptation for an officer to hazard his life as a spy, which a commander could not, with propriety hold out. Viewed in any light, the act must be allowed to bear unequivocal marks of patriotic disinterestedness and self-denial. But André had a glorious prize before him; the chance of distinguishing himself in a military enterprise, honors, renown, and every allurement, that could flatter hope and stimulate ambition. To say the least, his personal advantages were to be commensurate with the benefit to his country. But whatever may have been the parallel between these two individuals while living, it ceased with their death. A monument was raised and consecrated to the memory of André by the bounty of a grateful sovereign. His ashes have been removed from their obscure resting place, transported across the ocean, and deposited with the remains of the illustrious dead in Westminster Abbey. Where is the memento of the virtues, the patriotic sacrifice, the early fate of Hale? It is not inscribed in marble, it is hardly recorded in books. Let it be the more deeply cherished in the hearts of his countrymen.

PERCUSSION LOCKS.—A battalion of the 46th Regiment, now in garrison at Vincennes, has just been supplied with muskets fitted with these locks; and a board of artillery officers has been appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the relative advantages or disadvantages of this system, as compared with the common gun. Similar experiments were set on foot in the year 1833, and with a similar description of musket, but the report then made proved of an unfavorable nature. The principal difference between the gun then used and the one with which trial is now being made, consists in the latter being without a chamber, and in its conveying a priming to the platina.—*United Service Journal*.

FOREIGN SELECTIONS.

PATENT BRONZE SHEATHING.—There has been delivered this week to his Majesty's Dock-yard here, a quantity of the *Patent bronze sheathing*, and directions have been given by the Lords of the Admiralty to sheathe two of the Falmouth packets that may next require coppering, one side with the patent bronze, and the other with copper, so that a comparison may be fairly established of the duration of the two substances.

We have been favored with an inspection of a sheet of the bronze, and certainly it is a most beautiful specimen of manufacture. But notwithstanding its density and polished surface, it is at the same time quite malleable and pliant.

The subject, we are aware, is one of great interest, and we have therefore collected the following details relative to this new invention, which we understand originated with a French engineer, and was first tried in the French navy in 1829; since which, on account of its superior durability, ascertained by repeated experiments, the French government has contracted for several hundred tons a year. In every instance it has been found to keep quite *clean*, a point of paramount importance, whilst from its superior hardness, it is not so liable to be rubbed in case of a vessel taking the ground or running foul.

The durability of ancient bronze coins, medals, and utensils, has long excited attention; numerous specimens are found in Egypt, Greece, and Italy. The famous horses of St. Mark, at Venice, are a remarkable instance of preservation; but it was never thought practicable to render such a hard and dense metal malleable so as to convert it into sheets. The beautiful specimen we have seen, proves that this difficulty has been at last overcome.

We are informed that the usual composition of the bronze of antiquity, was copper combined with six to ten per cent. of tin. Bronze is in fact copper hardened, and rendered less liable to oxidation, by the addition of tin.

The wear of copper on ship's bottoms is a mechanico chemical action, inasmuch as its waste at sea is six and a half times greater than in harbor. We should conclude, therefore, *a priori*, that a hard metal, like bronze, would waste less by the friction of the water, than a soft metal, like copper; and the greater duration of ancient bronze, proves that it is less oxidable. There would thus be established a superiority in resisting mechanical as well as chemical action in favor of the bronze. The result of the experiments made in the French navy on bronze sheathing, *very imperfectly manufactured*, as stated in the "*Annales Maritimes*" for 1830, '31, and '32, goes to prove that when applied to ships' bottoms, the loss in weight of the bronze is less than half that of copper.

It appears now established, that a continued and necessary wasting of the metallic sheets alone secures a clean bottom, and that

no galvanic protection is compatible with it, fresh surfaces of the metallic sheets must constantly be presented by the washing away of the scale or oxide; every thing that attaches to the bottom in calms or in harbor, whether seeds of marine plants, or spawn of animalculæ, is thus undermined and carried off, leaving the sheathing bright and clean. With the bronze, as with copper, the same continuous wasting is going on, but *with one half the loss in weight*, owing to its greater hardness and density, and its inferior oxidability. Lead, zinc, etc. foul on ships' bottoms, not because their oxides are less poisonous than that of copper, but because, instead of being washed off, their oxides are *adhesive*, and eat, (if we may so express ourselves,) into the sheets, thus allowing whatever fastens on the bottom to remain there and increase. Sir H. Davy's protected copper failed for the same reason—there was no oxide formed, the copper did not waste at all, and thus became foul.

There is, however, one obstacle, to the general use of bronze, which those who like cheap articles will hardly get over, namely, it is 2d per lb. dearer than copper, which the English patentees, Messrs. Vivian & Sons, state they are obliged to charge to cover the great extra expense of rolling so hard and dense a metal into sheets, and the patent right; but we apprehend, if on trial the bronze, instead of giving double the wear of copper, gives only one-half more, or as four years and a half to three years, this additional first cost will be trebly repaid to the ship-owner, as nothing is so vexatious and expensive as putting a ship into dock to get her re-coppered, when she does not require other extensive repairs. On whaling, and other distant foreign voyages, the longer duration of sheathing is a great desideratum. Even the first outlay may be eventually reduced by the use of bronze sheets eighteen or twenty ounces to the foot, instead of copper sheets of twenty-eight or thirty ounces per square foot.

Nearly the whole of the whaling and India ships from Havre are sheathed with bronze, and several have returned from these long voyages with their bottoms perfectly clean, and the sheathing very little worn. It is now extensively in trial on ships from London, Liverpool, Greenock, etc.; so that the results obtained in France will soon be severely tested in this country.

We find we have omitted to notice a point of great importance in the sheathing for ships' bottoms, which is, that the wear should be uniform over the whole surface of the sheets. It is well known that copper sheathing is greatly subject to be corroded into holes, and this especially happens when a vessel has been for some time in ordinary at her moorings, so that the sheathing often becomes unserviceable from this cause, although its total loss in weight is very small. This occurred in two instances in the trials made by the French navy, where one side was covered with copper and the other with bronze. Although the vessels had not been out of harbor, they were obliged to take off a considerable part of the copper, whilst the bronze sheathing was quite perfect, having worn uniformly over the whole surface.—*Plymouth Herald*.

DRY ROT. The extermination of this evil in the Navy is now in a fair way of being accomplished. When the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty were recently at this place, they were so satisfied with the explanations given of the nature of the process adopted by Mr. Body, that Lord Auckland was pleased to direct Captain Superintendant Ross to furnish Mr. Body with the necessary assistance, for a full and ample display of the means recommended for destroying the vegetable principle which is the origin of the dry rot, and his Lordship stated that the Admiralty were prepared to put the most favorable construction upon the experiment. Mr. Body has consequently within these few days been operating upon some pieces of oak, delivered to him at the dock yard for the purpose. We have seen the wood as it was prepared by this process, and without being aware of the nature of the report of the proper officers on this occasion, we may state that we were no less surprised at the simplicity of the principle, its means and ends, than at the powerful and satisfactory results arising therefrom. We recollect Dr. Wollaston has stated, "that the circumstances of the timber being internally and externally affected by a proper degree of heat would be sufficient of itself to destroy all tendency in the wood to originate dry rot." This is the principle embraced by Mr. Body, but his mode of extracting the viscid sap juices, and preparing the wood for use in a few hours, is original, and as simple as the principle. It would appear from this diminution of weight after the operation was finished, that some gallons of the viscid sap juices had been extracted from the piece of oak we saw, which was about twenty feet long and 12 inches square, and without in the slightest degree detoriating the timber, or injuring the surface. As far as we are able to judge, we consider the object of a cure for the dry rot, is fully accomplished by Mr. Body's process, which appears to be founded on the principles of nature and common sense.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

CAOUTCHOUC IN THE NAVY. The valuable properties of Caoutchouc or India-rubber, which some few years since was only used for the insignificant purpose of rubbing out pencil marks upon paper, have caused its introduction not only into numerous varieties of articles of dress, but are likely to "save, from adverse winds and waves, the gallant British fleet." Experiments are now going on, by order of the Admiralty, on board his Majesty's ship *Excellent*, at Portsmouth, upon gun-breechings, etc. (which are quite satisfactory,) their elastic qualities saving the jerk of the recoil of the gun. The experiments have been made and are continuing with 68-pounder long guns, and 82-pounder carronades. For stoppers for cables, which will prevent the dragging of the anchor, or the breaking of the cable and hawser ropes, it will be invaluable. For the invention we are indebted to Mr. Sievier, the sculptor, whose various scientific acquirements are well known

and appreciated. The importation of caoutchouc now amounts to some hundred tons annually, and so great is the demand for that article, that some of the West India planters are planting their estates with the tree (*Havea Guianensis*), which is a species of fig, in order that they may be prepared to meet the increased demand. The tree being carefully cultivated, of course will much improve the quality of the Caoutchouc. The manner in which the patent elastic rope is manufactured, is by cutting the India rubber into long strands, and placing them strand and strand with the hemp yarn; they are thus twisted together; when finished by the application of heat, the Caoutchouc collapses, and by that means the rope is rendered elastic.—*United Service Gazette*.

UNITED STATES NAVAL LYCEUM.

The First Annual Report of the Administration Committee of the U. S. Naval Lyceum. Read before the Society, Tuesday, January 6, 1835.

REPORT.

In obedience to a resolution adopted at a stated meeting of the Naval Lyceum, in the following words—to wit:

Resolved, That the Administration Committee be instructed to prepare a full and comprehensive report of the transactions of the society for the year 1834, to be read at its stated meeting on the first Tuesday in January ensuing.

The Administration Committee respectfully submit a brief review of the transactions of the Society from the period of its earliest organization up to the present day; and at the outset cannot but congratulate the members generally on the extraordinary advancement of the institution in so short an interval.

In the month of November, 1833, a few of the officers of this station determined on the establishment of a society, to be composed of persons connected with the Navy, which should have for its object the diffusion of useful knowledge, in reference to professional and general improvement. The project was promptly acceded to by most of those residing in the vicinity, and a hasty series of laws were prepared and subscribed to.

Officers were elected, and the Society held its first regular meeting on the 28th of the same month.

In the mean time, many of the citizens of New York and Brooklyn, particularly those among the merchants and mechanics, as evidence of their approbation of the undertaking, contributed most liberally to the formation of its library and cabinets, by donations of books, maps, charts, pictures, drawings, minerals, shells, coins, curiosities, &c. and the proprietors and editors of several of the periodicals and newspapers of the two cities gratuitously presented their valuable publications. Thus, the society, in a short time, found itself in possession of a very respectable library and cabinet; and this successful progress in the objects of its institution, has induced others to seek admission among its members, by the accession of whom, and the rapid accumulation of its property, it may now command that consideration and respect for which before it has been a *claimant*.

As in the legislative proceedings of the Society, it was found that the constitution and by-laws, so hastily adopted at the first organization of the institution, were imperfect in many of their features, an improved code was drawn up and agreed to as the fundamental guide for its future government.

Under this revised Constitution, the Society has been administered some months, and the opinion may be fairly entertained, that the machinery is as perfect as it can well be, having due reference to circumstances.

The committee are aware, that in all new undertakings, there are many who look with indifference upon the early efforts of their founders, to raise them into notice, and will not contribute to their advancement until the success of the experiment is fully tested. Others there are who show themselves invariably opposed to such visionary schemes as they are pleased to term them, but fortunately for the favorable issue of *this* experiment, the officers of the navy have generally come forward with a promptitude and zeal worthy of all praise; and it is only necessary to continue in the good work to secure to their labors and to the honor and reputation of the service, the advantages of an institution, which, in the course of years, may not have its superior of the kind in this, or any other country.

Although this is the first annual meeting of the society, and the paper now submitted to your consideration, the first regular report of its proceedings, the committee have ample reasons for justifying the belief that the institution is destined to become great in its usefulness and honorable in its administration.

Already has it received communications and donations from distinguished individuals of three of the great cities of Europe, London, Paris, and Constantinople, and from many others residing in various quarters of the world; and the hope may be confidently entertained, that in the course of a short time the correspondence of the society will extend to the remotest parts of the habitable globe.

The advantages possessed by its members, of visiting, in the prosecution of their public duties, every quarter of the world, and the means which their profession affords them of collecting rare and valuable specimens, give to this institution peculiar facilities in effecting the great objects of its design.

The committee are empowered to apply, at an early day of the present session of the legislature of this state, for an act of incorporation, and there is every reason to believe that that body will unhesitatingly grant our request.—When once established as a chartered institution, greater stability will be given to the property of the society, every day becoming more and more valuable.

Exclusive of the books belonging to the navy yard, the library consists of 1134 volumes, 31 folios, 126 quartos, 589 octavos, 384 duodecimos, besides 141 European periodicals, 148 American ditto; 14 books of charts, maps, &c.: many of these are of great rarity and cost, and from the constant additions to this important branch of the institution, we may reasonably hope to become possessed of an extensive and valuable collection.

The table of the society is well supplied with the newspapers of the day, and many of the most approved American and English periodicals. The committee believe that the time is not far distant, when this institution will be enabled to put forth its own publication, for the respectable support of which, it is thought that abundant talent and materials may be found within the circle of its members.

It is only necessary to select some one able and willing to undertake the management of such a work, and it is well known to every individual of the society, that among many others of our own corps, who are doubtless capable of conducting a periodical of the kind, the Rev. Mr. Stewart is pre-eminently qualified to fulfil the charge. The committee therefore recommend, that they be authorised to open a correspondence with that gentleman on the subject.

It is much to be regretted, that members have not more frequently favored the society with original written articles on professional subjects; such communications may tend greatly to the entertainment and instruction of all, while the labor of collecting and embodying the materials, and arranging them in methodical order, with any incidental illustrations and remarks, is the task of one only. Frequent exchanges of opinion, in regard to the various branches of nautical science, on the equipment, discipline, and internal police of vessels of war, the sailing and manœuvring of single ships and fleets, on ventilation, the preservation of health, cleanliness, &c., all would contribute to the general stock of information.

The most sanguine friends of the society could hardly have anticipated donations from Europe at so early a period of its existence, yet from quarters

whence we least expected such distinguished gifts, have we received works of the most splendid and useful character.

Besides donations of books, we have received and are daily receiving, articles suitable for our several cabinets, among which may be particularly mentioned, some rare and beautiful specimens of ancient Grecian sculpture, from one of the honorary members of the Society, Commodore Porter, and recently brought to this country by Captain Ballard, of the frigate United States. To Captain Ballard and several of his officers; to Captain Gregory, late of the Falmouth, and to many others, the society is deeply indebted for valuable and interesting donations.

Taking into consideration the limited pecuniary resources of the Society the Committee consider its financial concerns to be highly prosperous.

By the annual report of the Treasurer, herewith submitted, it appears that the receipts into the Treasury, for the year ending the 31st December past, were

	\$599 75
Disbursed during the same year for current expenses.	282 10½
Invested in the Brooklyn Savings Bank, and appropriated to a permanent accumulating fund,	175 00

Leaving a balance unappropriated in the Treasury on the last day of the year,	142 64½
Funded in the Savings Bank,	175 00
Interest thereon,	1 75

The amount of money at the control of the Society,	\$319 39½
To which may be added the amount due and unpaid from members,	128 00

Making the gross amount of	\$457 39½
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The Society is at present composed of *seventy-eight* resident, *fifty-eight* absent, *thirty-nine* corresponding, and *twenty-six* honorary members.

The annual dues from resident and absent members, may be estimated for the year 1835 at four hundred dollars, to which should be added the initiation fees of those who may be elected during the same period, of the amount of which no calculation can be made, but without reference to this item, the receipts from annual dues will be amply sufficient to defray all the current expenses of the institution.

It is quite probable, that in a year or two the building in which we now have our rooms, will be demolished, and as it is uncertain whether the government will assign other apartments for our accommodation, it behooves us to be prepared in time for such a contingency, though the committee believe that the popularity and usefulness of the society will secure for it the patronage and good wishes of the present Secretary of the Navy, himself a lover and promoter of science, and a gentleman of enlarged and liberal views.

In reviewing the transactions of the Society for the past year, the Committee, without any attempt at ornament or exaggeration, have endeavored to lay before the meeting a concise history of its progress up to the present time; and they cannot close the subject without invoking the continued exertions of the members to the future advancement of an experiment hitherto so nobly sustained.

That the results of this Society are calculated to benefit the Navy at large, no one can for a moment doubt. The constant association of its members will make them better acquainted with each other, and tend to that harmony and kindness of intercourse so desirable in all military fraternities; and this consideration, among many others, will, it is hoped, induce our brother officers generally, to join with us in building up an institution which promises so much, and to a participation in which they are most cordially invited.

The advantages offered by a free access to an excellent library, and the principal papers and periodicals of the day, to the collections of specimens of nature and art, belonging to the institution, will co-operate to polish and adorn the mind, and render us better able to sustain ourselves in those refined circles of society in which, both at home and abroad, we are, by the peculiar character and standing of our profession, entitled to mix.

It is time that the officers of the navy should assume their part in the work of improvement, every where in active operation around them; debarred by the spirit of our institutions, or rather by the prevailing practice of the country from participating in the legislative councils of the nation, and restrained by a sense of propriety from engaging in the political controversies of the times, they should endeavor to make themselves useful in those branches of science and the arts, which pertain more immediately to their profession.

CHARLES G. RIDGELY,
M. C. PERRY,
F. H. GREGORY,
M. P. MIX,
CHARLES O. HANDY,
WM. DULANY,
WM. SWIFT,
WM. L. HUDSON,
E. C. WARD,

Committee
of
Administration.

NOTE.—Since the date of the foregoing report, the Society has received valuable donations from Commodore Daniel T. Patterson, commanding U. S. Naval forces in the Mediterranean; from Captain J. B. Nicolson, commanding U. S. ship Delaware 74; and from Dr. S. D. Heap, U. S. Consul, at Tunis.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MILITARY AND NAVAL MAGAZINE.

CATO, IN REPLY TO GERMANICUS.

MR. EDITOR:—In the last number of your Magazine, a writer, under the title of "Germanicus," has made the late reduction in the rate of allowance for transportation of baggage, the occasion for an unmerited attack on the Quarter Master's Department.

Referring to the recent arrangement by which the senior officers of that Department are assigned to the charge of districts, and to the project of extending the double ration allowance to that class, he asks, "whether the officers of the *line* will feel satisfied to have their rate of transportation reduced and *given* to the officers of the *staff* as double rations, or perquisites of any kind?"

I cannot help complaining of the entire want of fairness and candor, in the statement of the proposition in this form. What, I would ask, has the rate of transportation to do with the allowance of double rations? If the utter want of connexion, between these two subjects has eluded the discriminating powers of "Germanicus," it will not escape the perception of others.

It is well known—for the order itself proclaims the fact—that the reduction of the rate of transportation was deemed a measure of necessity, forced upon the War Department, by the reduction, by Congress, of the usual appropriation for that object. With what justice then, "Germanicus" insinuates, that it was a measure of voluntary reform, proposed by the Quarter Master General, as the price of procuring the double ration allowance for a few of the officers of his department, your readers can judge.

Whether a reduction of the rate of allowance, was the best mode of meeting the case, which had just arisen out of legislation, may, perhaps, admit of some doubt. If all *unnecessary* travelling had been cut off, the appropriation would probably have been sufficient without any reduction of the rate, and this would have been more just towards those officers who are *compelled* to travel in the discharge of their duties. But leaving this point to be settled by those whom it more concerns, I will proceed to the only purpose I have in view, which is

to vindicate the just claims of the officers of the Quarter Master's Department, to the proposed allowance of double rations.

By the revised regulations there are eight districts established, and the senior officer in each, is charged with a general supervision over the affairs of the department within it, in addition to the duties of his own proper station. The utility of this arrangement, in a military sense, will not be questioned by those who are capable of appreciating its advantages. The want of something of the kind has been seriously felt for many years past. To those districts the senior officers of the department will, of course, be assigned, and it is to these only, that double rations are to be allowed.

Now what is the rank of the officers who will thus fall heir to the charge of districts, and consequently to the double ration allowance? The official register answers, two Lieutenant Colonels, two Majors—one of whom is of nine years standing—and four brevet Majors, some of whom have been Captains for seventeen years. Is it then unreasonable in those officers to expect double rations after such a long probation? Are they not all so situated as to be exposed to the expense, which the double ration allowance was intended to meet?—And is there a Lieutenant Colonel or Major in the line of the Army, similarly situated, who does not enjoy that allowance? Nay, are there not as many as thirty Captains of the line, who are also in the receipt of double rations?—The truth is, the extension of the allowance to the officers of the Quarter Master's Department, in charge of districts, will barely place them on a footing of equality with corresponding grades in the line. With what propriety, then, "Germanicus" characterises the allowance as "a favor bestowed upon the staff, at the expense of their brother officers of the line," your readers may readily determine.

But strong as are the claims of the officers of the Quarter Master's Department, to the double ration allowance, when compared with those of the line, a comparison with the co-ordinate branches of the staff will present the justice of their case in a still stronger light.

Under a regulation made in 1821, and subsequent special decisions, the chiefs of the several staff departments, including the Quarter Master General, have received the double ration allowance for near fourteen years.

Since the year 1819, the subordinate officers of the Ordnance Department in charge of Arsenals, however small, have been allowed double rations; and on a recent occasion, when an examination was made into the facts, it was found, that out of fourteen officers of which that department consists, nine were receiving double rations.

In the year 1828, a special regulation was made granting double rations to the "officers of the corps of engineers charged with the construction of fortifications, or having separate commands," and on the same occasion referred to above, it was found, that out of two and twenty officers of which that corps consists, sixteen were in the receipt of double rations.

And in 1832, a further special regulation was made, granting double rations "to each officer of the corps of topographical engineers, charged with the construction of any work, or having a separate command," and out of the ten officers of which this corps consists, nine were receiving that allowance.

Nor is this all. By a law, passed on the 30th of June 1834, it is provided that surgeons and assistant surgeons—who receive the same number of rations as a major—shall, after ten years service in their respective grades, receive double rations. And under this provision, eighteen officers of the medical department became entitled to that allowance.

Such are the facts in regard to other departments of the staff. They are stated here in no spirit of fault finding, but merely for the purpose of illustration. One of those departments, it is seen, has enjoyed the double ration allowance, undisturbed, for fifteen years; another for seven years; another for three years; and now the extension of that allowance to the senior officers of the Quarter Master's Department in charge of districts, so as to place them on a footing with similar grades in other departments of the staff as well as the line, is characterised as a "favor."

If the facts and circumstances which have been briefly stated, make out a case of favoritism towards the officers of the Quarter Master's department, so boldly alledged by "Germanicus," he is welcome to the proof. It is rather

to be feared, however, that they will evince an unbecoming indifference, on the part of those in authority, towards the rights and interests of that class of officers. Those officers seek not favors. It is sheer, naked, and tardy *justice* which they claim; and while they will insist upon that as a point of honor, they would disdain to receive any allowance, if it could be said with a shadow of truth, that it was obtained "at the *expense* of their brother officers of the line."

CATO.

A READER, IN REPLY TO A CITIZEN, &c.

FORT GIBSON, 2d Dec. 1834.

MR. EDITOR:—I must express my surprise at the manner in which "A Citizen and Lover of the Army," has, in the Oct. No., noticed my communication. He is apparently the champion of the Secretary of War, self-elected, I presume; for if that officer has many such rash and violent advocates, he will have cause to exclaim, "protect me from my friends!"

I believe, with many officers of the army, that the abolition of Sunday inspections has not been attended with any beneficial effect; but I warmly approve of the substitution of sugar and coffee, for the whiskey portion of the ration; and "hope that he will again recommend to the next Congress, a repeal of that part of the act of second March, 1819, respecting the issue daily, to men on extra or daily duty, of a gill of ardent spirits." I deprecated the appointment of chaplains, but said not a word in opposition to the whiskey order; and though I doubted the beneficial effect of abolishing Sunday inspections, I did not recommend, nor intend, that the men should be employed as "beasts of burthen," on the "Lord's day;" and have yet to learn, that it was the practice in our army, to employ them on fatigue duty on that day; nor did I censure or condemn the Secretary, except, perhaps, by implication.

"My noble friend,
This is no more than a remembrancing.
That you are now in camp and among warriors.
The soldier's boldness constitutes his freedom,
Could he *act* boldly, unless he dared
Talk even so? One runs into the other."

I merely intended to utter, what I believed to be the sentiment of disappointment, of expectations raised, perchance too high, upon his appointment; caused by his publishing and neglecting to enforce various orders: but your correspondent in his zeal, has confounded all these together, to excite odium against my "tirade." He has contrasted the second and fifth regiments, with the seventh and others; a most invidious course, which I am convinced will not meet the approbation of the officers of those regiments. His *insinuation* against—not the discipline—not the courage—not the efficiency—not the intelligence, but—the *morals* of the seventh—may pass for what it is worth; but the officers of that regiment, though it has long labored under some disadvantages, do not fear, but would invite any candid comparisons which may be instituted between themselves and their comrades in other corps. * * *

I have not been "many years in service," but have never known any, who "counted drunkenness a virtue; ridicule of every thing sacred, an honor; libertinism, gambling, profanity &c. worthy of eulogy; or laughed to scorn every moral tie or religious observance." "These times are past;" they never in fact existed, in my day, and having served in three regiments, and at the same post with two others, I have a tolerably extensive acquaintance in the infantry; and if in any other, were your correspondent in truth, a "Lover of the Army," he would not promulgate that they ever did; but wherever such opinions are entertained, whether in military or civil circles, it is indeed time that a "new era should burst" upon them. I asserted that all history proved, that the morals of no army (evidently intending the rude soldiery,) ever prevented their burning, slaying, and ravishing in warfare; certainly not intending to applaud or justify such excesses; but this advocate of temperance and religion, declares that I "rank rapine, burning and ravishing, among my martial

accomplishments ;" and hopes, to "rid" the army of me. Nothing can be more repugnant to my feelings, than engaging in an angry controversy. I should have disdained a reply to an unknown writer, but believing that he would construe the silence of contempt, into the silence of acquiescence, I have (unmindful of the old adage,) penned these *last words*.

A READER.

REMARKS.—We sincerely deprecate the warmth, into which our correspondents have allowed themselves to be drawn. It was a desire on our part, no less than what we conceived to be a right on the part of the writers, that both sides should be heard. It will be remembered that on previous occasions we exercised the privilege of suppressing portions of remarks, as going beyond a reasonable latitude, and we have done so again in the present instance. Unless our correspondents can confine themselves to arguments, we must deny their further access to our pages.—EDITOR.

ARMY AND NAVY ASYLUM.

MR. EDITOR:—During the last two years, a number of proposals from various parts of the army have been made to attempt the establishment of some institution, suitable for the maintenance of the widows and children of officers, and of those disabled officers and soldiers, who, from wounds or infirmities, are unable to provide for themselves, or perform the duties required of them.

The objections that have been made were, the impracticability of its accomplishment by the few that then concurred; and more especially the manner proposed, to carry the plan into operation. A still greater objection could have been made at the time, and I think one of more weight than any other—its extreme selfishness. Why should the army, or any part of it, make a proposition to provide for themselves *alone*, without giving the other arm of our service, at least an invitation to join, if they would, in erecting a monument as highly creditable to the feelings, as it would be intrinsically useful.

To the gallant and adventurous spirits of our navy, are we indebted, quite as much, as to the determined courage evinced by the army, for the respect and reputation we enjoy as a *nation*.

As the end of both arms of our service is the enforcing of that respect, and the extending of that reputation, why should we not, instead of keeping ourselves separate and distinct in our feelings and our friendships, by *petty* and *imaginary* causes, rather unite as one band, and with but one feeling emulate each other in acts of kindness and friendship; and where can such feelings more cordially be shown, than in the union of all, to erect an asylum where the warrior of the tented field, and he who has alike braved the battle and the breeze, may meet, and again

‘show how fields were won,’

or when the deck or the field is stained by the heart's best blood, they who so freely give life for our country's honor, will feel in the last dying hour, that those who are dear to them, and from whom they must separate through time, are not left dependent upon the cold charity of the world; nor will those thus deprived of protectors, almost curse the country that deprived them of a supporter, and left no substitute.

To commence this, as both arms of the service are now organized, it would require but a very small yearly subscription, proportionate to the rank of each officer, and the same for each soldier, sailor &c., to raise the sum of from sixty to eighty thousand dollars: to this let the government add double the amount and in a very short time would an institution arise, where our invalids would pass the remainder of their days in ease, amid labors commensurate to their capabilities and situations, and where the widow and the orphan would find a

home, without feeling themselves dependants. This, under salutary laws from Congress, would extend relief to those who were entitled, and induce, I believe, a more cordial and willing fulfilment of engagements to the government, than at present exists among the line of the army or the navy. I have thrown these ideas together, in hopes, if it meet the eye and approbation of our community some one will devote to reflection to mature it.

(K.)

SUNDAY INSPECTIONS, &c.

"MENTOR," whose letter to the commanding General of the Army, is published in the Magazine for November, writes many good things; some of which are worthy the consideration of the distinguished head of the Army.— But there are some remarks in reference to the change of the day for inspections, to which I cannot assent. He says this change, "was the cause of much surprise and regret to most of the army." Of the truth of this remark, I am constrained to doubt. That it is regretted by some, I know, and perhaps by many; but that most of the army regret the change, I cannot believe. The soldiers, who are by far the majority of the army, and who are the most deeply interested, regard this change as the result of enlightened and generous feeling, and calculated to place them on a level in this respect, with society around them. Mentor seems to think the inspections are intended to prepare the troops for divine worship, and regrets that they are now deprived of this privilege, as Saturday is the Jewish Sabbath. If this has been the design and result of *Sunday* inspections, it would have been the cause of much regret that they were changed; but it is manifest no such object was in view, as the *Sunday* inspections, as they were held generally, stood in the way of attending divine worship, at least for a part of the day. Another writer for the Magazine, "TIM VENT," to whom Mentor refers, has contended that, "the labor of an inspection is not greater, nor should it occupy more time, than the majority of the community bestow on reaching their respective places of worship. In regard to attendance on divine worship, it is seen that these inspections interpose no obstructions." I dissent altogether from these premises, and of course deny the conclusions. I can appeal with confidence to those, who know how *Sunday* inspections have been conducted at most of the military posts, to say whether the labor of an inspection was not greater, and did not occupy more time, than any a citizen bestows, either in preparing for or going to a place of worship. From the nature of the case it must be so. The citizen prepares his person and changes his dress; the soldier does this, but with more labor; the soldier has arms to clean and accoutrements to prepare; the citizen has none; the soldier has a knapsack to pack and a great coat to roll; the citizen has none; the soldier when he has his accoutrements on, knapsack slung, and arms in his hand, must wait the movement of others; the citizen is his own master and can go where he pleases; the soldier is paraded, marches in review, then submits his person, arms, accoutrements and knapsack to inspection, and frequently is drilled for a half hour; his barrack and mess-rooms are then inspected and often minutely examined. All this necessarily occupies some time, and the citizen in the mean while may have gone quietly and leisurely to his place of worship. The soldier, after inspection, has his arms and accoutrements to put away in order, and then if he had an inclination to go to church, it would probably be too late, and it might be a matter of doubt whether he could always obtain permission to go. Hence it appears that the labor of an inspection is greater and occupies more time than any citizen need bestow, either in preparing for or going to a place of worship; and it is evident, that *Sunday* inspections did interpose obstructions to the attendance on divine worship. The writer admits that "the drills, marches, and other displays, resorted to after inspections, do seriously interfere with the sanctity of the day, occupy much time, and are attended with great fatigue." It was doubtless against these that the order was directed. It was to abolish *Sunday* inspections, as they were actually conducted. It is no argument against the change to say, that the inspections should have been held in such a manner as not to violate the Sabbath. It was enough that the day was profaned and that

the inspections did seriously interfere with the sacred objects of its institution ; and so long as inspections were held on the Sabbath, the drills, marches and other displays would, doubtless, be resorted to, and by many considered the most important part of them. All that is said in relation to good order, cleanliness of person and dress, is well ; these are enjoined by every precept, civil, military and religious, and the abolishing Sunday inspections can never weaken the obligation to observe them. Such inspections as have simply for their object these necessary enforcements, commend themselves to the respect and approbation of every reasonable man, and every such man would be "satisfied, that simple inspections, divorced of their vicious connection, in no wise profane, but rather tend to sanctify the Sabbath." But such a state of things savors more of romance, than sober truth. Much has been said as to the time occupied, as being of no consequence on the Sabbath ; but when the same things are to be done on Saturday, a day is considered as lost. And who loses a day ? Not the officer or soldier ; then they have no cause of complaint. But the government loses it ; and cannot our government afford to give one day in seven to its servants, for their moral and mental culture, when the most avaricious citizen is constrained to shut his shop, or abstain from his ordinary occupation on the Sabbath ? No matter to this purpose, whether he is influenced by good or evil motives ; such is the practice of the majority of the civil community.— Why then should the soldier be restrained from this custom ; or rather, why should he not be indulged with the same privilege as the community around him ? Let not our government, or those in authority, set up obstructions to the sanctity of the Sabbath ; let no vicious practices be encouraged, if nothing is done to recommend virtuous ones. Religion does not need the power of any government to enforce it ; if it be genuine it operates upon the heart, and no power on earth can control the heart ; but it claims for itself the protection of that power from the abuse of, or interference in, any of its institutions.

LAURENS.

EDITOR'S OLIO.

The article on a preceding page, entitled "the Sandwich Islands in 183—," has not been inserted without hesitation or reflection. It is the production of an officer of the Navy, whose name is with the editor, if any one thinks it of sufficient importance to demand it. Professing to act with independence, and having heretofore avowed that "the Magazine is open to all our officers, upon whatever subject they may prefer to write," we have felt that they were entitled to express their views upon the subject here treated of, although it concerns the public at large more than the Navy or the Army.

We are free to confess that the Military and Naval Magazine is not the most appropriate medium through which the subject of missions and missionaries should be introduced to the public ; but as the writer alleges that the opinions which he entertains, are common to very many officers of the Navy, and from the almost absolute certainty that the religious periodicals would be closed against them, our scruples have been overcome. We could not in strict justice refuse insertion to a reply, if of moderate length ; but should deprecate, and must close our pages against, a protracted discussion of the question.

COMPLIMENTS TO VALOR AND MERIT.

The legislatures of several of the states, the corporate authorities of some of our cities, and spirited individuals, appear to have vied with each other lately in bestowing appropriate gifts upon officers of our Army and Navy, who have distinguished themselves by their bravery, liberality, or public services. We have room for only a summary notice of these marks of approbation at present.

The Boston Evening Gazette states, that a beautiful vase has been made for Commodore Hull, out of a block of wood from the hull of "Old Ironsides," the U. S. frigate Constitution. It was carved by Mr. Ives, an ingenious artist of that city. One side of the vase represents the Constitution chased by the British fleet; the other, her affair with the Guerriere, off Gloucester, after the action, the Guerriere in flames. On the circle of the vase, are six heads of the principal naval officers, viz:—Hull, Bainbridge, Lawrence, Stewart and others; and the handles represent a grape vine, similar to the famous Warwick vase. It is certainly well done, and as a specimen of finished carving does great credit to the artist.

Several of the citizens of Pensacola, to testify their respect and gratitude to Dr. D. C. McLeod, assistant surgeon of the navy, have ordered a complete set of surgical instruments, for all the occasions of surgery. They have been manufactured by Mr. Peter Rose, of New York and on the silver plate of each case is the following inscription:—

Presented to
DANIEL C. McLEOD,
assistant surgeon of the United States Navy,
by the citizens of Pensacola,
in gratitude for his arduous and unremitting
services in the time of their extreme need,
during the epidemic of
September and October,
1834.

The Common Council of the city of New York have presented to Lieut. U. P. LEVY, of the Navy, a gold box in return for his statue of Jefferson. The box is from the manufactory of Marquand, unusually large, of pure gold, eighteen carats fine, about five inches in length by four in breadth, and an inch in depth; richly chased, with a heavy oak and acorn border in high relief.

The following is the inscription on the lid:—

"The Common Council of the city of New York, to Lieutenant Uriah P. Levy, of the U. S. Navy, as a testimony of respect for his character, patriotism and public spirit, February 6, 1824."

The following resolution, introduced by General HAMILTON, has been unanimously adopted by the Legislature of South Carolina, and does a gratifying justice to a gallant son of that State:

Resolved, That the Governor be authorised to purchase, and cause to be presented to Capt. Wm. B. Shubrick, of the United States Navy, and a native of S. C., a sword with suitable emblematical devices and inscriptions, in the name and in behalf of this State, in testimony of the high sense of this legislature, of his distinguished gallantry and good conduct in the memorable engagement of the United States frigate Constitution, with his Britannic Majesty's two ships, the Cyane and Levant, which resulted in their capture, on the 20th February, 1815; and for the admirable coolness displayed by him, as first Lieutenant of the Constitution, during the subsequent chase of that ship by the whole British squad-

ron, off the Island of St. Jago, as well as for his devoted and vallant services during the whole war, which were so well calculated to reflect lustre upon his native state."

The corps of *Light Guards* of the city of N. Y., having resolved to present a sword to Lieutenant WARD B. BURNETT, of the U. S. Army, as a testimonial of the respect and esteem entertained towards him by his former associates, the company assembled in full uniform on the evening of the 19th Dec., at the City Saloon, where the presentation took place in the presence of several distinguished officers of the army and military of that city. The sword was presented to Lieutenant Burnett by Brigadier General Doughty, in behalf of the corps. It is a beautiful specimen of workmanship, the scabbard being highly ornamented with the arms of the United States and other appropriate devices. In the centre a wreath encircles the following inscription:

Presented to Lieutenant Ward B. Burnett,
of the United States Army,

BY
The Light Guard of the City of New York,
as a testimony of the high respect
and esteem entertained to-
wards him by the mem-
bers of the said
Corps, 1834.

The hilt is highly ornamented, surmounted by the American Eagle, of exquisite workmanship, from whose beak is suspended a massive gold chain.—The blade is likewise highly ornamented, and bears as an inscription the motto—*Gloria et Patria*.

The presentation of the swords voted by the last legislature of Maryland to Col. N. TOWSON, of the Army, and to Captain J. GALLAGHER, of the Navy, took place agreeably to appointment, at the council chamber, Annapolis, on Thursday, 26th February.

A resolution has been unanimously adopted by the House of Delegates of Maryland, requesting the Governor to provide and present a sword to Captain Edmund P. Kennedy, of the U. S. Navy, in testimony of the approbation of the General Assembly, of his gallant services during the Tripolitan war.

A preamble and resolution was submitted to the House of Delegates of Virginia, on the 2d Feb., by Mr. Marshall, and unanimously adopted, to present a sword with an appropriate inscription, to Lieutenant, [now Captain,] CHAS. W. MORGAN, a native of Virginia, who shared in the memorable actions between the U. S. frigate *Constitution* and the British frigates *Guerriere* and *Java*.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[PUBLIC, No. 1.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, viz.

For the pay of the superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the several Indian agents, as provided for by the act of 30th June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the pay of sub-agents, allowed by the same act, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For the pay of interpreters allowed by the same act, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For presents to Indians, authorised by the same act, five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of provisions for Indians, at the distribution of annuities, while on visits of business with the superintendents and agents, and when assembled on public business, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the necessary buildings required at the several agencies and repairs thereof, two thousand dollars.

For postage, stationary, and rent and fuel for offices, as authorised by the act of June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, three thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian Department, four thousand dollars.

APPROVED, January 27th, 1835.

[PUBLIC. No. 2.]

AN ACT making an appropriation for the completion of the Military Barracks at New Orleans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred and seven thousand five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated and made payable out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the completion of the Barracks at New Orleans, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

APPROVED, January 27th, 1835.

[PUBLIC. No. 3.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five—that is to say :

For the pay of the army, nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand and forty-five dollars.

For subsistence of officers, three hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

For forage of officers sixty thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars.

For clothing for officers' servants, twenty-four thousand eight hundred and ten dollars.

For subsistence, exclusive of that of officers, in addition to an unexpended balance of seventy-five thousand dollars, the sum of three hundred and forty-one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For clothing of the army, camp and garrison equipage, cooking utensils, hospital furniture, &c. &c., one hundred and fifty-four thousand three hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

For the medical and hospital department, thirty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

For various expenses in the quarter master's department, viz: fuel, forage, straw, stationary, blanks and printing; repairing and enlarging barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals at the various posts; erecting temporary cantonments at such posts as shall be occupied during the year, including huts for the dragoons, and gun-houses at the Atlantic posts, and those on the Gulf of Mexico, with the necessary tools and materials; providing materials for the authorised furniture of the rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; rent of quarters, barracks and storehouses, and of grounds for summer cantonments and encampments, including a farm at Fort Monroe for military practice; postage on public letters and packets; expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry, in-

cluding the compensation of judge advocates, members and witnesses; extra pay to soldiers, under an act of Congress of the second March eighteen hundred and nineteen, expenses of expresses for the frontier posts, of escorts to paymasters, hire of laborers, compensation to extra clerks, in the office of the quarter master general, and in the offices of the quarter masters and assistants at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid, and to temporary agents in charge of dismantled works and in the performance of other duties; coffins and other articles necessary at the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and purchase of horses, and various other expenditures necessary to keep the regiment of dragoons complete, in addition to an unexpended balance of twenty thousand dollars, the sum of three hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

For the allowance made to the officers for the transportation of their baggage, when travelling on duty without troops, and allowances to officers on topographical duty and superintending working parties, fifty-three thousand dollars.

For transportation of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops, of subsistence from the places of purchase to points of delivery under contracts, to the posts where they are required to be used, of ordnance from the foundries and arsenals, to the frontier posts and the fortifications, and lead from the western mines to the several arsenals, transportation of the army, including officers, when removing with troops either by land or water, freight and ferriages, purchase or hire of horses, oxen, mules, carts, wagons and boats for transportation of troops and supplies, and for garrison purposes, drayage and cartage at the several posts, hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay department, the expense of sailing a public transport between the several posts on the Gulf of Mexico, and procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it, the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the army, ten thousand dollars.

For the national armories, three hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For armanent of new fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

For arsenals, ninety-four thousand three hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, sixty-eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For arrearages prior to the first of July eighteen hundred and fifteen, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, in addition to an unexpended balance of three thousand two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and seventy-four cents, the sum of two thousand dollars.

For arrearages between the first of July, eighteen hundred and fifteen, and the first of January, eighteen hundred and seventeen, payable through the office of the second Auditor, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing to discharged soldiers, thirty thousand dollars.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That of the balance of thirty-eight thousand three hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-two cents, which now stands to the credit of "bounties and premiums" on the books of the treasury, appropriated for the service of eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and which is not wanted for that object, in consequence of the change made in the mode of enlisting, by the act of second March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, the sum of fifty-four dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be transferred to the credit of "two months extra pay, per act second March eighteen hundred and thirty-three;" and the sum of seventeen thousand six hundred and sixty dollars to the credit of "expenses of recruiting," to be used for the recruiting service of one thousand eighteen hundred and thirty-five.

APPROVED, January 27th, 1835.

CARY A. HARRIS, Esq. of Tennessee, who has for some time held a situation in the war department, has been appointed chief clerk in the office of the secretary of war.

DANIEL KURTZ, Esq. late acting chief clerk, resumes his former station a chief clerk of the Indian bureau, and WILLIAM WARD, Esq. late acting chief clerk of the Indian bureau, is appointed to the place recently held by Mr. Harris.

ARMY.

Brevet Brigadier General D. L. Clinch was assigned a few months since to the command of the U. S. troops in Florida; and six companies of infantry and artillery were placed under his orders. This force, it was thought, would be sufficient to preserve the peace of the territory, and enforce the stipulations of the treaty entered into by the Seminole Indians, for their removal west of the Mississippi.

Recent demonstrations on the part of those Indians, aided by the renegade negroes, who find a refuge and a shelter among them, have induced an augmentation of the force previously assembled in Florida. Four companies of artillery under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Fanning, have just been ordered from Fort Monroe to Fort King, and if it should be found necessary, Gen. Clinch is authorised to order the company of Infantry now stationed at Key West.

Of the four companies of U. S. artillery, ordered from Fort Monroe to Fort King, in Florida, two have embarked in the schr. Virginian, Capt. Bedell, and sailed on the 26th Feb. for Savannah, viz:

Company F. second regiment, Brevet Captain Mellon; first Lieut. Constantine Smyth, Commissary and Quarter Master.

Company I, first regiment, first lieutenant John Farley, second lieutenants French, Capron and Morris.

Lieut. Col. Fanning, commanding the detachment, and Dr. Robert Archer, surgeon U. S. army, also embarked in the Virginian.

The remaining two companies embarked and sailed on the 1st March, in the brig Union, Captain Turner, also for Savannah. The officers who accompanied them are—

Captains Thruston and Lendrum, lieutenants Talcott, Simpson, Miller, and Maitland, adjutant.

Companies C and F. of the fourth infantry, commanded by brevet major McIntosh, have been ordered from Camp Armistead, Tennessee, to Fort Mitchell, Alabama.

First lieutenant Geo. W. Long, fourth artillery, is relieved from engineer duty, and ordered to join his company, now stationed at Fort Monroe.

Second lieutenant R. C. Buchanan has been appointed adjutant of the fourth regiment of infantry, vice lieutenant C. S. Howe, who has resigned his staff appointment.

Major PETER MUHLENBERG, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed a paymaster in the army.

RESIGNATIONS.

First lieutenant Horace A. Wilson, fourth artillery, 31st January, 1835.

Second lieutenant T. J. Wilkinson, second artillery, 28th February, 1835.

First lieutenant Hugh W. Mercer, second artillery, to take effect 30th April, 1835.

Second Lieutenant Wm. Bryant, 3d artillery, to take effect 31st Aug. 1835.

NAVY.

The U. S. frigate Constitution has been fitted for sea at Boston, and will sail shortly for the Mediterranean. The following officers have been ordered to her: *Commodore* J. D. Elliott, commander.

Lieutenants—J. B. Montgomery, F. Ellery, W. C. Nicholson, E. C. Rutledge, G. F. Pearson, L. M. Powell, F. A. Neville.

Surgeon—T. J. Boyd. *Assistant Surgeons*—I Brinckerhoff, R. Woodworth.

Purser—H. Etting. *Chaplain*—J. Everett.

Master—J. Ferguson. *Second Master*—J. M. Berrien.

Passed Midshipmen—J. F. Duncan, C. Steedman, J. W. Revere, J. W. Cooke, W. T. Muse, J. L. Henderson.

Midshipmen—G. T. Sinclair, G. W. Randolph, J. N. Maffit, T. Oakes, B. F. Shattuck, W. S. Parkinson, E. C. Anderson, S. D. Trenchard, E. E. Rodgers, R. H. Jenkins, J. B. Lewis, T. S. Haggerty, R. H. Tilghman.

Boatswain—W. Hart. *Carpenter*—J. A. Dickson.

Gunner—T. Ryley. *Sailmaker*—N. C. L'Hommedieu.

MEDITERRANEAN.—Delaware 74, Captain Nicolson, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Patterson, was still at Mahon the 19th of December—all well.

Sloop John Adams, Capt. Conner, having returned to Marseilles, was at Mahon, the date above mentioned—all well.

Schr. Shark, Lt. Commanding Paulding, was also at Mahon, the same date—all well.

WEST INDIES.—The U. S. Ship Vandalia, Capt. T. Webb, arrived at Pensacola on the 15th February, thirty-two days from Norfolk, officers and crew in good health. The Vandalia had a very boisterous passage, having been compelled to lay too fifteen out of the thirty-two days.

The U. S. sloop of war Falmouth, Captain Rousseau, sailed from Pensacola on the 6th January, arrived at Havana 14th, and sailed again on 17th.

The St. Louis, Captain McCauley, at Vera Cruz, on the 6th February.

U. S. schr. Grampus, lieutenant commanding White, arrived at Curacoa, from Lagaira, on the 22d January, and sailed on the 24th for Carthagena—all well; arrived at Pensacola on the 17th February, from a cruise, and last from Jamaica fifteen days, officers and crew in good health. The U. S. schr. Experiment, lieutenant commanding Thomas Paine, bearing the broad pendant of Com. Henley, was at Pensacola on the 18th Feb. The French brig Endymion, Captain Lavaud, was at Pensacola on the 18th, to sail for Havana on the 20th.

BRAZIL.—Sloop Natchez, Capt. Zantzinger, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Renshaw, was at Montevideo, the 7th December, 1834—all well.

Sloop Erie, Captain Percival, was at Montevideo, the 7th December—all well.

A diabolical attempt had been made in the first week in December, to blow up the U. S. schooner Enterprise, then lying in the harbor of Montevideo.—A mulatto seaman belonging to the schooner, from some motive of malice or revenge, had contrived to deposite in the powder magazine coals of fire wrapped up in linen. They were, however, discovered, and removed before any mischief was done, and the design of destroying vessel and crew frustrated.—The investigation which immediately succeeded the discovery showed that the crew of the Enterprise had all been at their proper stations except the mulatto in question, who was found in the boat alongside, where it was evident he had gone to be out of the reach of danger. Commodore Renshaw was holding a court martial over the mulatto, who it was supposed would be executed.

PACIFIC.—Sloop Vincennes, Commodore Wadsworth, sailed from Callao the 7th of October, and arrived at Valparaiso the 26th—still there the 4th of Nov. having been placed in command of Captain Aulick, who went out in the Brandywine for that purpose.

Frigate Brandywine, Captain Deacon, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Wadsworth, which was hoisted aboard that vessel 1st November, was at Valparaiso, the 5th of November.

Schooner Dolphin, Lieutenant commanding Voorhees, was at Callao the 5th of November.

Sloop Fairfield, Captain Vallette, was still at Guyaquil river the last advices, and was expected to be at Callao in December last.

Midshipmen O. H. Perry, J. B. Dale, and S. Decatur, lately attached to the U. S. ship Vincennes, have arrived at New York, passengers in the barque Vermont, from Valparaiso, under the command of lieutenant C. H. Davis.

Lieutenant H. H. Cocke, late first of the frigate Potomac, and passed Midshipman J. DeCamp, have returned from the Mediterranean in ill health.

CHANGES.

Commodore J. Downes has been appointed to the command of the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass., *vice* Commodore Elliott, and Purser J. N. Todd to do duty at the same yard, *vice* Etting.

Chaplain C. S. Stewart has been ordered for duty to the New York Navy Yard.

Purser D. Walker has been ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard, *vice* J. De-Bree, relieved.

RESIGNATIONS.

Midshipman J. T. S. Collins, 31st January. Midshipman F. V. Delberge, 14th February.

The U. S. line of battle ship North Carolina was admitted into the Dry Dock at Gosport Navy Yard, on the 30th January, where she is to undergo extensive repairs. The frigate Constellation, lately returned from the Mediterranean, is at the same Navy Yard, refitting for sea.

The sloop of war Peacock has been raised upon the cradle of the hydraulic dock, belonging to the screw dock company, in New York, in forty minutes. A number of naval gentlemen were upon the spot, who expressed themselves highly pleased with the operation.

The Peacock is to be fitted out for a cruise in the East Indies, under the command of Captain E. P. Kennedy.

The U. S. ship Cyane, which lately sunk at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, has been raised by means of Commodore Barron's powerful square box pump; the superiority of this invention was strongly manifested upon the occasion.

MARINE CORPS.

Changes in the Roster of the Marine Corps, since the Navy Register for 1835, was published.

Brevet Captain Benjamin Macomber, New York, on leave of absence.

First Lieutenant Joseph L. C. Hardy, under orders to the frigate Constitution, February, 1835.

First Lieutenant George F. Lindsay, under orders to the Philadelphia station, February, 1835.

First Lieutenant John G. Reynolds, Philadelphia.

First Lieutenant Henry W. Fowler, on leave of absence (Pensacola, W. F.) with orders to report at head quarters by the 13th of April, 1835.

First Lieutenant T. L. C. Watkins, Baltimore Md., on recruiting service, Feb. 1835.

Second Lieutenant Thomas M. W. Young, Navy Yard, D. C. on leave of absence, (sick.)

Second Lieutenant Edgar Irving, resigned. Resignation accepted 27th February, 1835.

Second Lieutenant Thomas T. Sloan, under orders to the frigate Constitution, as the junior officer of the guard of that ship.

Second Lieutenant Addison Garland, New York.

Second Lieutenant Frederick B. McNeill, on leave of absence.

Second Lieutenant Robert C. Caldwell, Charlestown, Mass.

Second Lieutenant Lafayette Searcy, head quarters.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th Feb. Lieut. SIDNEY SMITH LEE of the Navy, to Miss ANNA M. daughter of Gen. John Mason of Clermont, Fairfax co. Va.

In Gosport Va. on the 3d Feb., Mr. SAMUEL G. CITY, Gunner U. S. Navy, to Miss SOPHIA, eldest daughter of George Marshall, Gunner U. S. Navy.

At Albany, on the 5th Feb., Dr. EDWARD MACOMB of the U. S. A., to Miss ANNA, daughter of the late Jacob Mancius.

At Columbus, O., on the 19th Nov. last, Lieut. THOMAS STOCKTON, of the U. S. Army, to Miss MARY S. NORTHRUP, of that place.

DEATHS.

In Philadelphia, on the 5th Feb. Lieut. JOHN EVANS, of the Navy.

At Little Rock, Arkansas, on his return from New Orleans, to Fort Gibson, THOMAS JOHNSTON, late lieutenant of the 7th Infantry, U. S. A.

At Philadelphia on the 6th February, Captain WILLIAM M. READ, late of the U. S. Army.

At St. Augustine, E. F. on the 22d Jan., Lieut. STEPHEN TUTTLE, late of the U. S. Engineer corps, a native of Hanover, N. J.

Drowned in Mobile Bay, on the 25th Jan., Lieutenant WALTER S. CHANDLER, of the 2d artillery U. S. Army.

